The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,708 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1886.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

SHIPPING.

P. PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886. TUESDAY.
I. PEKIN	3902	500	A. Symons	15th June.
M. CATHAY	2963	500	J. P. Hassel	22nd "
I. MASSILIA	4003	1000	S. D. Shallard	29th "
ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Nantes	6th July.
I. SICILIA	4011	1000	C. D. Sams	13th "
M. MALTA	3041	500	R. F. Briscoe	20th "
I. TASMANIA	4488	800	C. G. Perrins	27th "

The Steamer marked L proceed direct to London via Malta and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A tender will leave the P. & O. Dockyard, Mazagon, at 1 P.M. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
SURAT	3142	550	R. G. Murray	11th June.
PESHAWUR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	25th "
MIRZAPORE	3887	600	R. Harvey	29th July.
BOMBAY	2918	500	H. Weighell	9th "

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, May 27, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine. Passengers for Marseilles transhipat Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th June	10th Aug.
GIULIO CESARE	5,000	800	10th July	1 to 15th S.
ARCHIMEDE	4,000	600	1st August	20th Sept.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th August	10th Oct.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey viâ Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
MANILLA	5,000	6th July.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 8, 1886.

ANCHOR LINE.
INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Ton.	H.P.	Capt.	
s. s. ARABIA	3,541	450	James Laird	14th July.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Ton.	H.P.	Capt.	
s. s. ROUMANIA	3,397	450	James Harris	17th July.
s. s. CALIFORNIA	3,416	450	W. S. Young	3rd Aug.
s. s. VICTORIA	3,327	450	W. S. Russel	11th "
s. s. NUBIA	3,551	450	T. Knox	2nd Sept.

Passage money to Liverpool ..... Rs. 475.
To Marseilles ..... " 400.
For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 10th June, 1886. Agents.

FOR LONDON.

THE s.s. HANKOW, 3,594 Tons (recently employed by Admiralty as a Troopship) will sail for London about 24th June.
Has a splendid accommodation for First Class Passengers.
Fare, exclusive of Wines, &c., Rs. 350.
Apply to

JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.,
Agents.

HIS HIGHNESS THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S

STEAMSHIP NYANZA, Captain SHWEDLER, will LEAVE this for ZANZIBAR, on FRIDAY, the 11th instant.
For freight and passage apply to

ALLANA MUNJEE,
No. 57, Khoja Mohola. Agent.

BOMBAY RACES.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.
In Stout Sterling Silver Case .....Rs. 70
Do. in 18-carat Gold ..... " 175

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.
HIGHEST CLASS OF WORKMANSHIP PROCURABLE.
In Stout Crystal-faced Case .....Rs. 350
Do. in Hunting Case..... " 375

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

FANCY WOOLLEN TWEEDS
Of Indian Manufacture in several neat designs and colors.
54 inches wide, at Rs. 1-12- per yard.
For Samples apply to
THE ELGIN WOOLLEN MILLS,
Cawnpore.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DRY PLATES,
GELATINE BROMIDE
of the following sizes.

4½ × 3½	per dozen Rs.	1	4
5 × 4	" " "	2	0
6½ × 4½	" " "	2	12
7 × 5	" " "	3	4
10 × 8	" " "	5	0

Brand "DENYS EXTRA RAPIDES," a fresh consignment just to hand in splendid condition.

SOUNDY & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

CELLULOID TRUSSES.

THESE are the best Instruments of the kind ever imported, and are not affected by wet or wear. They will last a lifetime.
"One of these Trusses in which I was swimming in the sea for half an hour, and which (for experiment sake) I left untouched for two days, showed no sign of immersion."—Signed M.S.
Single Rs. 7. Double Rs. 13.
Smaller sizes for Children cheaper.

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO.'S
EDENA WHISKY.

A BLEND of the Finest Highland Whiskies, being Mellow, Full-bodied, and containing a fine, rich Aroma and Flavour, combined with a softness acquired only by age. The increasing demand for this Whisky proves beyond dispute its superiority over most brands now in the market.

Per dozen, Rs. 24.

KEMP AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 11th June, 1886, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on MONDAY, 14th June (on arrival of Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ARCOT," 1,782 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 16th June, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on MONDAY, the 14th June, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 9th June, 1886. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere en route and available by—
ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.
Through Bookings to London at the lowest possible fares. Quotations and every information re Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 8, post free.
Cook's Traveller's Gazette, published monthly.—Ans. 4.
Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WIDE-MOUTH DRYING BOTTLES.

FOR preserving Articles from damp during the Rainy Season.
They afford the means of keeping Cigars, Cheroots, Tobacco, etc., in perfectly good condition.
Cash Rs. 3, 3-8, 4-8, 5, and 9 each.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

JAVA CIGARS.

THE JAVA GEMS.

THESE are prepared specially for TREACHER & Company, from the very finest selected Tobacco. In Flavour and Aroma they are far superior to the ordinary run of Cigars, and those who appreciate a good smoke should give them a trial.
They are described by an old Indian of upwards of twenty years' residence "as being the very best Cigars he had ever smoked in India."

Java Gems No. 1 per box of 100	.....	Rs. 3-8
" " No. 2 "	"	..... " 3-4
" " No. 3 "	"	..... " 3-0

TEACHER & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING.
PARAMATTA WATERPROOF COATS,
DOUBLE TEXTURE, WITH NON-ABSORBENT PROOFING.
Extra Strong, Especially Suited for District Wear.

Length	46	48	50	52	54	56 in.
Price Rupees	26	28	30	32	34	

Leggings to match the above per pair...Rs. 8 8
Cosmopolitan Caps ..... " 4 0

BLUE CASHMERE REGULATION CAVALRY CAPES,
With the Waterproofing between two textures.

Length	48	50	52	54	56 in.
Rupees	33	34	35	37	39

CHECK ZEPHYR BLACK WATERPROOF SUITS.
Light, Durable and Reversible, Consisting of Coat, Cap and Leggings.

Length	48	50	52	54	56 in.
Price Rupees	12	12-8	13	13-8	14 each Suit.

TWILL CAMBRIC BLACK WATERPROOF INVERNESS CAPES.

Length	48	50	52	54 in.
Price Rupees	14	15	16	17

Rs. a.
Leggings to match the above, per pair 4 0
Caps ..... each 3 8
Waterproof Saddle Covers, 5 by 3 ft .. each 5 4
Do. Driving Aprons, lined check, 5 by 4 ft ..... each 11 0

TREACHER AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

KEMP'S
MEDICINE CHESTS.

THESE are now well known throughout India. Few do, and none should travel without one.
They are absolutely necessary to those who are at any distance from Medical aid, and every "home," especially where there are children, should have one at hand.
Illustrated Catalogues on application.

KEMP & CO., Ld., Bombay.

NOTICE AND CAUTION.

IN ORDER TO PUT A STOP TO FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS OF
KEMP'S EASTON'S SYRUP
AND
KEMP'S CHEMICAL FOOD (PARRISH),

K. & Co., Ld., have adopted a special wrapper for these preparations. This wrapper is covered with a copperplate engraving of one of the celebrated mathematical designs seen in the carving of the Taj at Agra. By using a lens the letters of the Company's name with their trade-mark are visible in the interlinear spaces of the engraving, and the Labels of the Medicines are printed on white ground in the centres of the wrappers.
The Company have always bestowed the greatest possible care on the preparation of these valuable remedies, and they now find that worthless imitations of them in packages exactly resembling theirs down to the wording of the labels and descriptive directions are sold in many bazaars throughout the country. The new wrappers which cannot be imitated except at great expense will afford means of defeating these frauds, and thus preserving the reputation of these great remedies, of which upwards of Thirty Thousand Bottles have been sold by the Company during the last three years.

KEMP & Co., Limited.
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY

AUSTRALIAN WINES.

TREACHER and Co., Limited, have imported a consignment of Wines from the best Vine-growing districts of Australia, and the following carefully selected for the Indian market have been placed in stock. It should be specially noted that Australian Wines have specific and distinctive characteristics of their own, and it is therefore almost impossible to compare them with Wines obtained from Continental Europe. In all cases they are the pure unblended juice of the grape, and as such are undoubtedly worthy of a trial.

	Quarts Per doz. Rs. a	Pints. Per doz. Rs. a
GOULBURN HOCK. A Clean White Wine, with good bouquet and flavour	15 0	8 8
RIESLING. A very Sound White Wine, possessing good body with delicate flavour	17 0	9 8
RUTHERGLEN RIESLING. An exceedingly Fine White Wine, with delicate bouquet and pleasing flavour	19 0	10 8
HERMITAGE. A full flavoured Red Wine, with considerable body and flavour, strongly recommended for the use of Invalids	18 0	10 0
SUPERIOR HERMITAGE. An exceedingly good Red Wine, with great body and flavour, possessing many of the qualities of Old Burgundy	21 0	11 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PIANOFORTES,
PIANOFORTES,
PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE, HIRE, OR ON THE EASY PURCHASE SYSTEM.

THE SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE,
Solid Mahogany, Rs. 850. Ebonized, Rs. 900.
SCHIEDMAYER OVERSTRUNG GRAND SQUARE SYMPATHETIC PIANOFORTES,
Solid Rs. 800.
R. LIPP AND SON'S (OF STUTTGART) GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE,
With two Pedals, Rs. 650 and Rs. 750.
THE CANTANTE RESONANTE SQUARE PIANOFORTE,
Solid American Walnut or Rosewood, Rs. 650 and Rs. 750.
THE SYMPATHETIC COTTAGE PIANOFORTE,
Black and Gold, Rs. 650 and Rs. 750.
THE NEW CANTANTE RESONANTE COTTAGE PIANOFORTE,
Rs. 500 and Rs. 650.
THE BIJOU, OR TRAVELLING PIANOFORTE, COMPASS 5 OCTAVES,
Solid Wood, complete Iron Frame, Rs. 300, packed.
N.B.—All the above have Iron Frames, and are warranted to stand the Indian Climate.
Full particulars on application.

HIRE OF PIANOFORTES
In POONA and the Districts at Reduced Rates.
FROM Rs. 15 TO Rs. 30.
SPECIAL RATES FOR 6 AND 12 MONTHS.
TUNING AND REPAIRS
OF
PIANOFORTES.

TUNINGS.—This department is in charge of skilled European Tuners who have been specially engaged from England.
CONSIDERABLE REDUCED RATES, when contracted for by the term of six or twelve months, or when two or more Pianofortes are tuned.
MOFUSSIL TUNINGS.—S. ROSE & Co. undertake the tuning and repairs of Pianofortes and other Musical Instruments in the Mofussil and Madras Presidency on special moderate terms.
Special Rates on application. S. ROSE and Co.
NEW CATALOGUES OF MUSIC, PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, &c., NOW READY POST-FREE.

S. ROSE & CO., 21, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS.
11, ESPLANADE ROAD,
STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TO 4 P.M.

PORTRAITS of all sizes and descriptions executed in oils, water colours and black and white by thoroughly competent artists.

PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS
(Universally admitted to be the finest collection in the world)
Of India, Burmah, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements always available.
LISTS AND TERMS ON APPLICATION.
BRANCH HOUSES:
TALBOT HOUSE, SIMLA, AND 8, CHOWRINGHEE, CALCUTTA

CONVENIENT FAMILY OR BACHELORS' JARS.

The jars are protected with wicker work, and are made to contain 2 or 4 Imperial gallons.

	Per 2 gals.	Per 4 gal.
SCOTCH or IRISH WHISKY (inclusive of jar)	Rs. 22 0	Rs. 42 0
COGNAC **** do.	" 35 0	" 68 0
COGNAC *** do.	" 31 0	" 60 0
COGNAC ** do.	" 27 0	" 52 0
COGNAC * do.	" 25 0	" 48 0
SHERRY, Manzanilla	" 22 0	" 42 0
LOCK TAPS (plated), effectually protecting contents	each	" 4 0
JARS, 2 gallon, allowed for if delivered free at our godown	"	" 3 0
JARS, 4 gallon, do. do. do.	"	" 4 0

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

MRS. LAKE.
MAISON DE MODES
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

LATEST NOVELTIES
IN
French Millinery. Paris Bonnets, Paris Hats. French Flowers and Feathers. | Gloves for Ladies and Gentlemen. Ribbons, Laces, Trimmings.
NEW DRESS MATERIALS.
Ball and Dinner Dresses. Rich Silk Visiting Dresses. | Rich Lace Dresses and Flouncings. Travelling Dresses.
WEDDING ROUSSEAUX.
MOURNING ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.
MILLINERY AND DRESS-MAKING
Departments are under the management of
FIRST-CLASS MILLINERS AND DRESS-MAKERS.
LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.
TERMS—CASH.
Mofussil Orders, when unaccompanied by a remittance, Parcels are sent by Value Payable Post, or, when practicable, by Rail, and Railway Receipt sent as a V. P. Registered Letter.

MRS. LAKE,
MAISON DE MODES,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

MARCKS AND COMPANY'S
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
GOLD AND SILVER ALBERTS.

IN SUBMITTING a List of the above, we beg to intimate that we have a great many new and pretty lapped patterns, more particularly for Ladies, in which the bright cut facets sparkle like diamonds, producing a very rich and attractive effect. They are made as Ladie's Alberts, as Victorias or Leontines, rather longer, to droop loosely from the throat to the waist, generally ornamented with Globes and Knots, and as Guards, or full length chains thrown over the neck.
Gentlemen's Alberts are made both single and double of most patterns, in the double ones the bar is in the centre, and one end of the chain in each pocket.
All the andermentioned are made of either 15-Carat or 18-Carat Gold. Unless the quality desired is specially particularized in orders, 18-Carat Gold will be supplied.
NOTE.—Old Gold Chains will be taken in exchange and full market value allowed.

	Gold. Rs.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Silver. Rs.
KNOTTED FETTER AND OVAL.				
Gentn.'s Albert	110	to 220	12	to 18
* Lady's "	75	to 120	.....	
OPEN CURB.				
Gentn.'s Albert	90	to 230	10	to 20
FETTER AND 3 OVALS.				
Gentn.'s Albert	95	to 185	8	to 16
CLOSE CURB.				
Gentn.'s Albert	100	to 200	10	to 18
* Lady's "	50	to 110	8	to 12
TWISTED CABLE.				
Gentn.'s Albert	120	to 180	14	to 20
PRINCE OF WALES.				
Gentn.'s Albert	100	to 190	10	to 16
* Lady's "	90	to 170	8	to 12
EGYPTIAN.				
Gentn.'s Albert	80	to 150	8	to 12
BRAZILIAN.				
* Lady's Albert	95	to 200	.....	
" Victoria	125	to 500	12	to 18
" Guard	150	to 300	.....	
SCALE.				
* Lady's Albert	80	to 150	.....	
" Victoria	120	to 200	12	to 18
" Guard	160	to 300	.....	

	Gold. Rs.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Silver. Rs.
WOVE.				
* Lady's Albert	70	to 130	9	to 18
" Victoria	100	to 180	.....	
" Guard	150	to 280	.....	
FETTER.				
Gentn.'s Albert	75	to 200	10	to 18
CABLE.				
Gentn.'s Albert	80	to 175	16	to 24
FLAT RINGS.				
Gentn.'s Albert	60	to 140	8	to 13
* Lady's "	60	to 90	8	to 12
" Victoria	85	to 100	.....	
OPEN CURB.				
* Lady's Albert	70	to 130	8	to 16
" Victoria	100	to 180	.....	
LAPPED BELCHER.				
Gentn.'s Albert	60	to 100	.....	
*Lady's "	90	to 60	8	
ARTHUR.				
Gentn.'s Albert	75	to 150	.....	
*Lady's "	60	to 100	.....	
" Victoria	70	to 125	.....	
" Guard	175	to 200	.....	

* Ladies' Alberts, now generally worn with the watch, are usually somewhat slighter and more decorative than gentlemen's, and the drop piece, finished off with a pendant tassel, but otherwise there is no difference either in length or disposal.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PURE
INDIAN (KANGRA VALLEY) TEAS.
MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
SUPPLIERS OF HIGH-CLASS TEAS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.
SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' AND OTHER FIRST CLASS TEAS.

OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (from Col. HAWES' and other Plantations) cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in India. We offer our unsurpassable selection of the BEST and CHEAPEST Kangra Valley Teas, possessing an exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real Luxury to every Tea-Drinker.
Numerous Testimonials from different Connoisseurs prove that our Teas have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma. A LARGE STOCK of HOLTA TEAS on hand.
PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION. 22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

TERRA-COTTA PLAQUES
FOR HAND PAINTING.
ROUND—Drilled to admit of insertion of wire for suspending.
Diameter 9 in., Rs. 1-8; 11 in., Rs. 2-0; 13 in., Rs. 2-8.
OVAL—With rings at back for suspending.
Length 9 in., Rs. 1-12; 11 in., Rs. 2-4; 14 in., Rs. 3-0.
Foliated, 11 in., Rs. 2-8.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA,
Bombay Address :—New Oriental Bank Buildings.

GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

WE have now a VERY LARGE and FRESH Assortment of the above, SPECIALLY ADAPTED for the coming Hot Season.

UNDERVESTS.	Rs. a.
Cotton Lace ..... from	3 12
Balbriggan Lace ..... from	7 0
Silk Lace ..... from	10 0
Brown Merino, Very Fine ..... from	7 0
White Summer Merino, Very Fine ..... from	4 8
Silk and Wool, Finest Make and Coolest Wear ..... from	7 8
International	2 8
Striped Balbriggan, Thin Make	7 8
PANTS OR DRAWERS.	
Brown Merino ..... from	8 0
White Gauze Merino, Cool and Thin ... from	6 8
Anglo-Indian (Silk and Wool to Match) Vests ..... from	8 8
Striped Balbriggan, new Patterns..... from	9 0
International do. ..... from	3 0

SOCKS.	Rs. a.
Fine Cotton Silk Clocks ..... per doz. pair	11 8
" " Embroidered Fronts ..... "	19 0
Lisle Thread, Black, with Clocks... per pair	2 12
Lisle Thread Stripes ..... per doz.	16 8
Balbriggan New Stripes ..... from	21 0
PLAIN COLORS DRABS.	
Browns, Seal, Cardinal Navy, &c. ..... from	21 0
Balbriggan Blue or Black Embroidered Fancy Fronts, for evening wear ..... per pair	2 12
Summer Merino, New Stripes, and Plain Colors ..... from	17 8

CASH DISCOUNT 10 PER CENT.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.,
HOSIERS, SHIRTMAKERS, & OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY & SECUNDERABAD.

THE NEW
FIRE EXTINGUISHER.
THE HARDEN "STAR"
HAND GRENADE FIRE EXTINGUISHER,
PATENTED.
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY PRACTICAL FIRE-EXTINGUISHING GRENADE.

Used in almost all the chief WAREHOUSES HOTELS, RAILWAY STATIONS MILLS, THEATRES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, etc., throughout England and America
The Grenade consists of a glass flask filled with a chemical fluid, which is not affected by climate or age, AND IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS.
The Fire-extinguishing properties lie in gases, which are evolved when the liquid comes in contact with flame. The contents of the Grenade vaporize immediately when thrown on or into the fire, destroying the oxygen in the neighbourhood of the fire, and therefore

COMBUSTION CANNOT EXIST.

Prices at Indian ports, Rs. 30 per doz. case.
SPECIAL DISCOUNT FOR WHOLESALE QUANTITIES.
ALWAYS READY FOR USE. ALWAYS EFFECTIVE. NEVER GETS OUT OF ORDER. CHEAP AND CONVENIENT. CAN BE USED BY MAN, WOMAN, OR CHILD.
TO BE HAD FROM ALL MERCHANTS.
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

JAS. CROWDER,
2, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY; 156, RADHA BAZAAR, CALCUTTA.
ALSO AT MADRAS, KURRACHEE, DELHI, AND RANGOON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

HARRY STANLEY'S
JUVENILE OPERA BOUFFE
AND
PANTOMIME COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, 11TH JUNE,
By Special Desire and for the last time,
Lecocq's Favourite Opera Bouffe in 3 Acts, entitled,
LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT.
New and Beautiful Scenery, Splendid Wardrobe,
Wonderful Effects.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—Rs. 4, 2, 1, and 8 annas.
Reserved Tickets at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.
Children under 10 years will be admitted at half price in First, Second and Third Seats only.
Doors open at 8-30. Commence at 9 sharp.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, 12TH JUNE,
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
WM. FARMER, Business Manager.

JUST UNPACKED.
A. W. FABERS' STATIONERY.

A. W. Faber's	Pencils, Cedar Black Polished Silver H B.....Per doz. Rs.	1	0
do.	School of Art Drawing Pencils, Nos. 1,2,3 and 4,...Per doz. Rs.	1	8
do.	New Climax Pencils, in box, Black, Vermilion and Blue ... Per box, Rs.	0	8
do.	Climax Pencils with Nickel Point Protector and Eraser Tip ..... each	0	4
do.	Portfolio Pencils with Point Protector, in boxes of 6..... per box Rs.	0	12
do.	Ball Programme Pencils, per 1000..... Rs.	5	0
do.	Creta Levis or Coloured Chalks in Cedar 24 Colours, per doz Rs.	2	0
do.	Newly Invented very Best and Finest Red and Blue Pencils, ... per doz Rs.	3	0
do.	Servicable Pencils with 12 Refills, White Metal .....each	2	12
do.	Commercial Pencils, Black Polished with Point Protector, per doz ..... Rs.	1	0
do.	Red and Blue Pocket Pencils...	0	10
do.	Indelible Pencils each from	0	2 to 1 0
do.	Pencils F. HB. H. HH. HHH. B. BB. BBB ..... per doz.	1	8
do.	Improved Artistes Rubber (Fringed) ..... each	0	2
do.	Pencil and Ink Erasers small	0	4
do.	large	0	8
do.	Celebrated Superior Penholders from 0 2 to 0 8	each	
do.	Anti-Nervous Penholders ..each	0	6
do.	Bone, Carved Penholders ...each	0	8
do.	Penholders with Paper knife. ,,	0	8
do.	Presentation Mother of Pearl Penholders, ...each	2	8
do.	Pocket Travelling Inkstands each Rs. 1-4 to	3	0
do.	Memo Slabs, Paper Weights, each	1	0
do.	Russia Leather Note Cases, each 2-8 to	4	4
do.	Folding Slates in Latest Designs each 2-0 and	2	12
do.	Packet Note Book Containing 5 Slate Sheets with Pencil ...each	1	0

HORMUSJI SORABJI AND CO.,
BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, PUBLISHERS, NEWSPAPER AND PERIODICAL AGENTS.
26, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE following FARMS in the Thana District for one year, commencing on 1st August 1886 and ending on 31st July 1887 (both days inclusive) will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION before the Huzur Deputy Collector at Thana, on the 21st June 1886 at 11 a.m., Madras time.

1. The right of manufacturing and retailing chandul and madat.
2. Ditto of retailing bhang and ganja.
3. Ditto of retailing opium.
4. The sale shall be subject to confirmation by the Commissioner of Customs, salt, opium and abkari.

KESHAVLAL H,
Huzur Deputy Collector.
Thana, Collector's Office, 9th June 1886.

FOR SALE.
ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

ONE DYNAMO MACHINE with Steam Engine and friction, gear complete, on cast iron foundations; and one 6 H. P. steam boiler.
45—20 C.P. Swan Lamps.
40—Lamp holders.
40—Quadrant brackets.
450—Yards wire.
together with spare parts, and
one Electro Dynamometer.
The Machine has been only one year in use.
For further particulars and information apply to
SECRETARY,
Kandy Municipal Council.
Kandy, Ceylon, May 26th 1886.

HAMLET, PRINCE OF DENMARK.

Lines pronounced corrupt Restored, and Mutilations before unsuspected Amended
With Preface and Explanatory Notes.
By MATTHIAS MULL, late Proprietor and sometime Editor of *Times of India*.
Price Rs. 2, Cash, Rs. 2-4 Credit, Postage 4 as.
KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH & Co., Paternoster Square, London.

"I am delighted to have your edition of *Hamlet*; it has a deep interest for me."—MR. HENRY IRVING.
"I have looked into your *Hamlet* with great interest. I think that many of your emendations are excellent."—*Frank A. Marshall.*
"Mr. Mull's *Hamlet* is full of a new interest."—*The Age*
"We thank Mr. Mull for his careful and thorough correction of the text of Hamlet, which we are sure will be of service to the young student of Shakespeare."—*British Quarterly Review.*
"As a general rule we rather dread new commentaries on Shakespeare; but we have derived both pleasure and instruction from Mr. Mull's *Hamlet*."—*The Graphic.*
"Mr. Mull's *Hamlet* displays him as learned in Shakespeare; as one who has restored, and that with extraordinary success, lines universally acknowledged to be corrupt. We recommend his edition because we admire it. It is not intended for the student only; it is of equal interest to the general reader to get a just appreciation of the play."—*Brighton College Magazine.*

LADIES'
LISLE THREAD HOSE,
BLACK DIAMOND DYE.
From Cash Rs. 2-4 per pair.
CHILDREN'S
LISLE THREAD HOSE,
BLACK DIAMOND DYE.
From Re. 1-10 per pair,
CHILDREN'S
COTTON HOSE,
BLACK DIAMOND DYE.
From Cash Rs. 1-6 per pair.

WATSON AND Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY

PLEASE to note that HENRY S. CASTRO, Esq., leaves MY FIRM, and that from the First of May, he has no more POWERS to SIGN on my behalf.
AUG. M. MISRAHI,
Commission Agent in Diamonds, Pearls, and Precious Stones,
PARIS, 9 rue de Choteaudun. BOMBAY, 7, Apollo Street.

TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

SIRDAR DILER JUNG BAHADUR, C.I.E., hereby invites Tenders for the Construction of three Blocks of Buildings on the Apollo Bunder.
Intending Contractors may Tender for either Block or for the whole.
Plans, specification, and forms of agreement will be on view on and after MONDAY next, the 7th June, at the Office of the Architect, Apollo Bunder, or where all other information may be obtained between the hours of 11 and 5. Intending Contractors will be called on to deposit Rs. 500 with each tender as earnest money, which will be returned in the event of the tender not being accepted, or in the case of the accepted Tender retained until the Agreement is signed. If a contractor whose tender is accepted fails to sign the agreement at the appointed time he will forfeit this deposit money.
The Sirdar does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
Printed copies of the specification, agreement, and Schedule can be obtained at the office of the Architect for Rs. 3 per set.
Tenders will be received up to noon on the 21st inst.
K. T. CHISHOLM,
F. R. I. B. A.

NOTICE.

From HAIBATRAO HARI, Manager of the estate of the Chief of Jamkhandi at Pandharpur and holder of general power of Attorney.
To the SUBORDINATE JUDGE of Pandharpur.

SIR,—The estate consisting of Inam lands at Pandharpur held by my master, constitutes his private property. I have received the revenues from the tenants thereof. One SIDHIBAI who has no right in the said revenues having filed a suit against my tenants to get a part of my revenue, I applied to you for being made a party to the suit; and a similar request has been made by the tenants. Such being the case, I see that while the 6th of July has been fixed for the trial of Siddhibai's plaint against my tenants direct, I have not received any summons as a defendant. This shows that our request to be made a party, has not as yet been granted. As my master's just rights will be affected if he be not made a party, I urge the matter upon your due consideration by this notice.
I beg to remain, Sir, your most obedient petitioner.

हायबतराव हरी
वाहिवाढदार.

(Signed) in Marathi HAIBATRAO HARI,
h June, 1886. Manager,

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

SPECIAL LESSONS in FRENCH and LATIN for Amateurs and Collegians, by Mr. NAZARETH, Fort, Medows Street; the Patriarch of French learning in Bombay. B. P.

FOR SALE, HISTORY of the Family of Fortescue in all its Branches, 16 pedigrees, 42 steel-plate full page illustrations of Portraits, Views of Family Mansions, Facsimiles, &c., and 19 Woodcuts (pub. at £5 5s), half bound, 1880, quite new. Reasonable offer will be accepted. Apply K., to this paper.

FOR SALE.—A light PONY DOG CART, with fast Polo Pony. Apply M. J., care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

A FAST GREY C.B. PONY will be SOLD at Bennetts TO-MORROW, slightly disfigured, therefore will go cheap.

BOARD and LODGING for one Gentleman to be had in the vicinity of the Fort. Apply L. S., care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

REMINDER.—The Extraordinary General Meeting of the Bombay Mechanics' Building Co., Ld., will be held at 4 p.m. to-day.

ICES, WINES and SPIRITS, also MOCHA COFFEE to be had only at the Vienna Confectionery—2 Churchgate Street.

ENGLISH FOLDING CHAIRS, Patent Rocking Horses, Tricycle Horses, Carts and Horses, Perambulators for dolls. Prices cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

LADIES' and GENT'S SILK UMBRELLAS, at very moderate prices, suitable for the Monsoon Weather.—The CASH BAZAAR, Limited, Bombay and Poona.

COMPARISON of ZOROASTRIANISM and CHRISTIANITY (in Gujrathi with an English Analytical Table of Contents); by a Missionary. Price Re. 1.—The Bombay Tract and Book Society.

INDIAN FEMALE NORMAL SCHOOL AND INSTRUCTION SOCIETY.—This Society's English High School for GIRLS, at Girgaum, will RE-OPEN on TUESDAY, the 15th June.

FOR SALE, a complete ROLLER FLOUR MILL, consisting of two Roller Mills, two pairs of Stone Mills, two high class Centrifugal Sifting Machines, one Wheat-cleaning Machine, one Stone Extractor, one Conveyor, one Washing Machine, four Elevators, two large Water Tanks, Engine, Boiler, Shafting and Pulleys.—Apply to JAMSHEDJI HIRAJI, Sewlai Motilal Mill, Tardeo.

POWER of ATTORNEY Forms in two different forms. Annas 6 each.

TO LET, ROOMS, suitable for a medical gentleman's office, or Barristers' chambers. Apply SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

BYCULLA CLUB, BOMBAY.—WANTED, after September next, a HEAD COOK. Apply to Hony. Secretary, Byculla Club.

TO BE LET, at once, a well-furnished, AIRY BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. Apply J. B. M., care of this Office.

A CARD.—F. Duckworth, M. D., Surgeon Major, Retired List. 10, Victoria Road, Byculla. Open to Engagements, public or private.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations. Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy Rooms.

PHOTOGRAPHERS SENSITIZED PAPER in hermetically sealed tin cylinders of 1-3rd quire each Rs. 5 per tin. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

THE TENACIOUS.—Ladies' Black Canvas Lawn Tennis Shoes, just received a fresh consignment, Rs. 9-8.—Badham, Pile & Co., d. Bombay.

TO BE SOLD, a pair of well-matched HORSES, about 14-2, believed to be sound, young, and quiet. Apply "MARKET," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

DAHLIAS—Double and single, striking colors, all named, 11 annas each, or Rs. 10 for 16 Bulbs.—PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, A NATIVE FIREMAN able to take charge of a stationary steam-engine. Apply personally with certificates to WM. WATSON and Co., 28, Apollo Street.

BOMBAY HOTEL, Fort.—Rooms large and airy, available for officers and families at Rs. 3 per day. Arrangements can be made at reduced rates for monthly Residents.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year. £549,974-10-10 Stg.

OSPREY OR PADDY BIRDS FEATHERS.—Wanted to PURCHASE. A liberal price will be paid, and cash on delivery, by W. J. Wilson, 1, Commercial Buildings, Calcutta.

JUST RECEIVED a fresh lot of the best Foolkerries, with and without glasses. Also all sorts of Gold and Silver Jewellery, cheaper than any firm in Bombay. HURJIMULL & Co.

FOR SALE.—RARE GOLD INDIAN AND FOREIGN COINS, also Masonic and Personal Jewellery, at REDUCED PRICES.—Apply STEWARD & Co., No. 2, Church-gate-street.

TO COLONELS OF THE BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.—On Commission Sale—A colonel's complete outfit, almost quite new, will be sold cheap. Apply John Mahomed and Co., 16, Meadow Street.

NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS, Wonderland Esplanade, Native Shapes and Designs. Medals Paris 1878, Amsterdam 1883, Calcutta 1883-84. Address Head Clerk, Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.

JUST UNPACKED, a large and varied assortment of Waterproof clothing in all sizes for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children; and also Monsoon clothing for Ghorawallas. A trial is solicited by Y. L. LAKHA & Co., Corner of Hummum and Meadow Street.

THE well-known FITZGERALD HOTEL is RE-OPENED; old premises has been remodelled, and a new building open on all sides has been added. Wines and table first-class.—NOWROJEE JAMSETJEE, Proprietor, Fitzgerald Hotel.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS GUIDE.—Issued on the first of every month, containing TIME and FARE TABLES of RAILWAY, STEAM, and DAK COMPANIES, with all information for travellers in India, with COLOURED MAP of INDIA. Annas 8. Annual Subscription Rs. 5. Postage free.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT.—Breakfasts, Dinners, Tea, Coffee, Ices, Cooling Drinks Wines, Spirits, &c., 22 Apollo-Street.

THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT OF THE BYCULLA CLUB at BOMBAY having in contemplation the REMOVAL of the CLUB to another site are prepared to receive and consider offers for the PURCHASE of the BYCULLA CLUB ESTATE, comprising an extensive range of buildings (which include the Club House and Kiosk and numerous Chambers, Bedrooms, Servants' rooms, Stables, Kitchens, Racquet-court, Race-stand, and other buildings) with ornamental Pleasure Grounds, Kitchen Gardens, Fenceries, Tanks, &c., &c., the land admeasuring 145,613 square yards or thereabouts.
Offers for the purchase of the above property and all communications in respect of this advertisement should be addressed to Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH, and OWEN, Solicitors, Bombay, from whom further particulars regarding the property can be obtained.
Bombay, 4th May 1886.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co. Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

"CHEROOTS AND CIGARS"
PREPARED AT
TRICHINOPOLY & MADRAS PRESIDENCY
EXPRESSLY FOR
N. C. DALAL,

FROM finest selected and thoroughly MATURED TOBACCO, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best smokes procurable.

	Cash prices Rs. as.
Nobles, per box of 100	3
Dawsons Prime, with straw	1 10
Dawsons Muster	1 8
Havanahs, No. 1	1 12
Havanahs, No. 2	1 8
Beehives	1 12
Imitation Q. Devil	1 6

N. C. DALAL,
6, CHURCH-GATE-STREET.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.
On MONDAY, the 14th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba, Sassoon Dock and Sassoon Press, by order of K. M. Hedramaneck, Esquire, and on account of whom it may concern—
150 bales good Dhollera cotton.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.
On MONDAY, the 14th inst., at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Sassoon Bunder, Colaba, by order of Volkart Brothers, and on account of whom it may concern—
50 bales good Dhollera cotton.

MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 10th June 1886.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.

SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES.
Under instructions from the Executive Commissariat Officer, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Commissariat Stores, Town Barracks, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 11th inst. at 1 p.m.—
A large quantity of provision and dead stock consisting of rice, dhall, powa, grain, flour, ghee, goor, mustard oil, sugar, tamarind, firewood, copper pots, empty cases, bags, &c.

SALE OF TEAK SQUARES AND SCANTLINGS.
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 p.m, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction in Kassara Basin, to close consignments—
75 First class teak squares.
55 Second class do.
Also
6½ tons furniture boards, from 12 to 30 inches in width, long lengths.

SALE OF SHAFTING AND GEARING.
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the Malet Bunder, near Waree Bunder Tramway terminus, on account of first purchasers—
A quantity of shafting and gearing.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF SUPERIOR GLASSWARE.
On MONDAY next, the 14th inst., at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms an invoice of 11 cases superior glassware, just landed ex s. s. "City of Khios," consisting of plain soda tumblers, embossed decanters, crofts and tumblers, cut and celeic tumblers, straw fern claret glasses, opal jugs and goblets, ruby tankards, blue water jugs, star bottom ice plates and finger glasses, assorted vases, globes shades, &c.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
On MONDAY next, the 14th inst. at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
10 bales grey shirtings.
10 " " dhoties.
4 cases brown drills
4 " linen check dhoties.
2—1 case 500 gross glass buttons.
On account and at the risk of Hussonally Peerkhan—
Ex s.s. Altimore,
H. P. 1-20—20 cases marble balls.
On account of the concerned—
6 doz. relief easels.
On account of whom it may concern—
Ex s.s. Rydal Hall,
14 cases sparkling hock.
11 cases still moselle.
On account and at the risk of Fazul Dossa.
3 cases punkha table lamps.
16 " hanging lamps.
AT 2 P. M.
1 handsome light victoria.
1 strong office shigram.
1 light mail phaeton.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF GRAIN SWEEPINGS AT THE PRINCE'S DOCK.
Under instructions from the Superintendent, Prince's Dock, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Prince's Dock, on SATURDAY, the 19th inst, at 2 p.m.—
A quantity of grain sweepings, old wood, iron, &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GRANT ROAD, NEAR THE RAILWAY STATION.
On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned valuable landed property belonging to a deceased's estate, viz:—
All that piece of Pension and tax ground, together with the messuage, dwelling house or bungalow and out-houses standing thereon, situate at Grant Road, on the north side of Grant Road Bridge Lower Road, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 876 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by a passage, on the west by the property of Hajee Abastar Hajee Talib, on the north by the property of Mr. Ardaseer Pestonjee Sethna, and on the south by the said Grant Road Bridge Lower Road, and which said premises, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 10.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, applications may be made to the undersigned.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 10th June 1886.

BENNETT AND COMPANY
No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Hassum Cureem—
224 1-3—3 cases canvas schoolbags, courier bags, leather belts, purses, &c.
On account and at the risk of Hajee Hassum Hajee Cassum—
220 1—1 case leather purse.
H. L. B. 2005-3—2 cases glassware.
On account and at the risk of Sorabji Cursetji Majoo—
215—1 case railway companions, workboxes, inkstands, &c.
On account and at the risk of Hajee Remtoola Hajee Dawood—
223 1-1—4 cases railway companions, ladies' handbags, cash boxes, candlesticks, &c.
On account of the concerned—
29 dozen quarts of St. Emillion claret.
35 " " of St. Julian "

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at Fitzroy Lodge, No 1, Girgaum, near the Tramway terminus, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated wares, rich crockery and glass, a very handsome solid mahogany full-toned grand square pianoforte by Rose and Co., a firstrate mahogany 10 stops harmonium by Alexander, a firstrate mahogany miniature billiard table, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, velvet and Brussels carpets, a second-hand strong phaeton, a second-hand brougham, a handsome strong family mixed breed horse, a firstrate gulf Arab horse, sets of single harness, &c., the property of Dr. Gama. The same comprises rich fern pattern glassware, very handsome superior porcelain dinner, dessert and tea services, best plated wares such as botwater curry dishes, vegetable dishes, soup tureen, sauce tureen, cruet and liqueur stands, icepitcher, teatray, round salver, epergne, spoons and forks, table and piano candlesticks, cutlery, &c., very handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished, plain and carved household furniture, such as a set of dining table in 5 pieces, sideboard, dumbwaiter, whatnot, mallet pattern arm chairs, handsome circular, pier, side, oblong, writing tables, easy, folding, reclining, long, and folding arm, rocking and drawing room chairs, conversation and settee couches, chiffoneers, teapoys, bookstands, screens, a handsome mahogany sixte miniature billiard table by J. Bennett & Co., a mahogany 11 stops harmonium by Alexandre Pereet Fils, a Singer's sewing machine, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, firstrate oleographs in gilt frame, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, a handsome, elaborately carved four post bedstead, handsome dressing and wash-hand tables with marble top, dressing glasses, clothes and gown presses, almyra with plate glass door, wardrobe with mirror, childrens' cradles, china bath tubs, dispense articles, cooking utensils, &c., &c.

AT 2 P.M.
1 Handsome strong second-hand phaeton
1 " " " brougham
1 " fast trotting mixed breed horse
1 " " gulf Arab horse
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Parel, opposite Lall Baugh, the valuable and handsome plain and carved E. P. inlaid household furniture, best plated wares, rich crockery and glassware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, &c., &c., the property of J. R. THOMSON, Esq.
The property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms by order of Bai Manecksai, widow of Dinsha Framjee Kias and Cavasjee Dinshajee Kias, administrators of the late Dinshajee Framjee Kias, silver, large and small plates, spoons and forks, scolabdanes, goglet, snuff boxes, gold necklace, gold ring, watch guard and chain, MaCabe's watch, &c., &c.
By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the first Intestate Ebhramjee Dawoodbhoy—
328—1 case brass cups.
On account and at the risk of the first purchaser Ebhramjee Kikabhoy—
326—13 cases School slates.
AT 1-30 P. M.
1 Handsome strong English built Landau.
1 Do. do. Brougham
1 Do. do. four seated open carriage.
1 Do. fast trotting bay Australian horse.
1 grey C. B. pony, about 13-2, age 8 years very fast and good trotter.
1 handsome strong bay pony,
1 " fast-trotting bay Arab horse, 14-2, quiet in harness.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 10th June 1886.

ESSUBJEE ADAMJEE,
TAILOR AND OUTFITTER,
No. 38, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED, per steamer "Titania," for Monsoon, the various sorts of clothing as detailed below:—
Merino Waterproof Coats, size from 50 to 58, of superior colour, Rs. 20 per each coat.
Merino, black, brown, grey, Waterproof Coats, size from 50 to 58, Rs. 15 per each coat.
Ladies' grey, Waterproof Coats, size from 50 to 58, Rs. 8 to 10 per each coat.
Cashmere Waterproof Coats of grey, brown colour, size from 44 to 58, Rs. 10 to 18 per each coat.
Black or white Waterproof Coats for Railway use, 42 to 48, Rs. 10 per each coat.
Gentlemen's Tweed Hats, Rs. 2-8 to 3 each hat.
Navy Serge Coats, and Trousers, of assorted colours, Rs. 20 to 25.
Coachmen's Rain Coats with leather covers for turban, Rs. 6, 6-8, 7.
White Waterproof Cloth, wide 36 inches, Re. 1 per yard.
Waterproof Sheet, warm lining, with eyelet hole Rs. 16 12, 10, 8 per each.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE.

TENDERS for the PURCHASE of H.M. I.M. Steamer MAY FRERE will be received by the Director of the Indian Marine at Bombay up to noon of TUESDAY, the 15th June 1886.
2. For conditions of sale, description, &c., of vessel see Bombay Government Gazette of 3rd and 10th June, 1886 or apply to the undersigned.
G. O'B. CAREW,
For Director of the Indian Marine.
H. M. I. M, Dockyard, Bombay, 1st June, 1886.

WANTED.

FOR the Office of the Auditor Southern Mahratta Railway, Dharwar, thoroughly qualified CLERKS or ACCOUNTANTS for construction and store accounts. Salary Rs. 100 to 130.
WANTED also TWO CLERKS on salaries from Rs. 60 to 80 for construction accounts.
Applications will be received by the Auditor up to 20th June and successful candidates will be required to join by 1st July.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED.
NOTICE.

THE EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Esplanade Road, on FRIDAY, June 11, at 5 p.m., for the transaction of the following business:—
1. To receive the Accounts made up to 30th April, and the Directors' Report.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect Directors.
4. To elect Auditors.
By order,
N. RANDLE,
Secretary & Manager.
Bombay, 4th June 1886.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.
NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of 5,500 CAST IRON C SOCKETS, and 5,500 CAST IRON C SOLE-PLATES for TELEGRAPH POSTS will be received by the Chief Superintendent, Government Telegraph Storeyard, Alipore, Calcutta, up to 12 o'clock noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th of June, 1886, and will be submitted to, and decided on by the Director-General of Telegraphs.
2. The Director-General does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender or to give the whole order to any one firm.
3. Samples of the articles can be seen, and specifications and drawings can be had at the Office of the Chief Superintendent, Government Telegraphs, Bombay Division, Bombay.
R. C. LAUGHLIN,
Chief Superintendent, Government Telegraph Stores, Alipore, Calcutta, 7th June, 1886.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

KINLOCH, CAMPBELL & Co.,
35, ROBERTSON STREET,
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INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette*, Office.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

ON and after TUESDAY next, the fifteenth of June, 1886, until further notice, the following alterations will be made in the Passenger Trains now running over this Railway, namely:—
FIRST.—The Passenger Trains which now run between Bombay and Poona during the night, leaving each of those Stations respectively at 9-0 and 11-0 p.m. will be discontinued, and instead Passenger Trains will leave Bombay and Poona respectively at 4-30 in the afternoon, and will arrive at Poona at 10-20 and Bombay at 10-50 the same evening.
SECOND.—The Down Jabalpur Mail Train leaving Bombay at 6-30 p.m. will stop for half an hour at Kalyan for dinner. It will arrive at Bhusawal a little later than at present on the following morning, but will arrive at Khandwa at 10-15 a.m., and at Jabalpur at 9-50 p.m., as at present.
THIRD.—A new Mixed Train will run daily between Itarsi and Hoshangabad. It will leave Hoshangabad at 5-45 p.m., and arrive at Itarsi at 6-30 p.m., leave Itarsi at 7-10 and arrive at Hoshangabad at 7-55 the same evening.
FOURTH.—Some of the Trains running between Bhusawal and Nagpur, between Khandwa and Mhow, and over the Khamgaon and the Amraoti Branches will be slightly altered.
FIFTH.—A new Local Passenger Train will run daily between Bombay and Kalyan. It will leave Bombay at 10-0 p.m. and arrive at Kalyan at 11-45 p.m.; leave Kalyan at 5-10 a.m., and arrive in Bombay at 7-0 a.m.
2. For other and consequent alterations, as well as for information as to Trains by which Horses and Carriages will be conveyed, and for further particulars, see the published Time Bill, dated the Fifteenth of June, 1886.
Any additional information can be obtained at the Stations or of the undersigned.
HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the Ninth of June, 1886.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.
ADVERTISEMENT FOR MALT LIQUOR.

SEALED TENDERS in the form used in the Commissariat Department (blank forms whereof can be had on application to the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Madras), for the SUPPLY of HILL-BREWED MALT LIQUOR for the troops in Upper Burmah for a period of five years, commencing from 1st January, 1887, or such subsequent date as may be fixed under paragraph 11 of this advertisement, in such quantities as may be required will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Madras, until 12 o'clock noon on the 15th June, 1886, and opened by him at the same time and place in presence of those interested who choose to attend.
2. The average consumption of malt liquor may be expected to be as follows:—At Bahmo 44 hogsheads per month; at Mandalay 224 hogsheads per month; at Myingan 37 hogsheads per month; at Pagan 33 hogsheads per month; but it must be distinctly understood that NO FIXED RATE OF CONSUMPTION CAN BE GRANTED.
3. A month's reserve of malt liquor equal to 338 hogsheads must be stored at any one or more of the above named stations as may be agreed upon by the contractor and the Commissary-General.
4. The malt liquor shall be delivered by the contractor direct to regimental canteens free of all expense for carriage and delivery and other extra charges, monthly or fortnightly, in accordance with requisitions received from the Commissariat Officers. Each hogshead must contain 54 gallons and be delivered filled to the bung.
5. The empty casks are to be removed by the contractor at his own cost.
6. Half ale and half porter shall be supplied, and the malt liquor shall be subject to approval or rejection by the usual Canteen Committee. In addition to the usual stipulations, the contract deed for the supply of the malt liquor will contain a condition to the effect that, in the event of its being shown by competent authority that after repeated warnings, resulting in no improvement, the quality of the malt liquor fails to meet the legitimate requirements of the troops, the Government shall have the right to cancel the contract at any time before the expiration of the five years.
7. The ale shall be brewed entirely from malt and without any sugar, twenty pounds of best new hops suitable for brewing usual export ale being used with each quarter of English malt or to every such quantity of Indian malt as may be equivalent in extractive value to one quarter of English malt, and new dry hops, in the proportion of one pound for each barrel, shall be put into each cask. And, moreover, the entire quantity of the ale shall have a strength of not less than twenty-five pounds to the barrel.
8. The porter shall be brewed entirely from malt and without any sugar, twenty pounds of best new hops suitable for brewing usual export porter being used with each quarter of English malt or to every such quantity of Indian malt as may be equivalent in extractive value to one quarter of English malt, and new dry hops, in the proportion of one pound for each barrel, shall be put into each cask. And, moreover, the entire quantity of the porter shall have a strength of not less than twenty-five pounds to the barrel.
9. Each tender must be accompanied by an earnest-deposit of Rs. 6,500, paid into the Government Bank or treasury.
10. The contractor will have to sign a form of contract containing the terms on which the malt liquor is to be supplied, and will have to deposit security for the due fulfilment of the contract for all the stations in Upper Burmah at Rs. 25,000.
11. As a balance of English malt liquor may possibly remain on hand on the 1st January 1887, it is hereby notified that no country-brewed malt liquor will be accepted at any station until the English-brewed stock has been expended.
12. A draft of the contract bond can be seen on personal application at this office.
13. The contractor's brewery shall be open to the inspection of Government officers, and the materials used and malt liquor brewed shall, when deemed necessary, be subjected to analysis by the Chemical Examiner, whose decision shall be final.
14. In the event of a railway or rail ways being opened for traffic during the period of this contract between Lower Burmah and any of the stations in Upper Burmah mentioned in para. 2, the reduced rates at which malt liquor will be supplied at stations with which the railway is so connected must be stated in tenders.
15. No offers by telegram will be accepted.
H. P. HAWKES, Colonel,
Commissary-General (Offg.).
Commissary-General's Office, Madras, 17th April 1886.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £2,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000
LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
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C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld.)
CURRENT DE

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo, Maidan, 5-30 p.m.
Band, East York. Regt., Colaba, 5-30 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 9th :—Pekin (s), from Shanghai.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Kerbela (s), for Kurrachee and London ; Claymore (s), Dunkirk ; and Talf (s), Mauritius.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Pekin and ship Celtic Chief entered, and the s. s. Harrogate and s. s. Kerbela left the dock yesterday.

THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.—The next China and Australian mails, per s.s. Surat, will be closed at the General Post Office to-day, at 5 p.m.

THE ZANZIBAR MAIL.—Mails for Zanzibar direct, per extra s.s. Nyanza, will be closed at the General Post Office to-day, at 5 p.m. Only letters marked for despatch by this vessel will be forwarded.

POLO.—The game this afternoon will be :—Black and Yellow : Mr. Barton, Major Beaver, Mr. Pease, and Mr. Macdonald *vs.* White : Mr. Craigie, Mr. Foote, Mr. Gray, Mr. Remington, and Mr. Savile. Play will commence at 5-30 p.m.

REPORTED THEFT.—Ithabhai, woman, living at Chuckla Road, reported to the police, that her room was entered through an open window and sundry gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 403, stolen from her boxes on Tuesday night last.

DISMISSED FROM GOVERNMENT SERVICE.—Parvatgowda bin Basangowda, deputy revenue and police patil of mauze Hanamsagar, taluka Hangal, in the Dharwar Collectorate, having been convicted under section 471 of the Indian Penal Code, is hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

MUSIC AT COLABA.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the East Yorkshire Regiment at Colaba, weather permitting, at 5-30 p.m. :—

March	The Wreath	Murdock
Overture	Silvana	F. V. Weber.
Selection	From "Erminie"	Jacobowsky.
Valse	The Forest Dell	Ed St. Quentin.
Selection	From "The Mikado"	Sullivan.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DEATH FROM SNAKE-BITE.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Sewree on the body of Manglia Pardeah, aged 35 years, a fisherman. On Wednesday night, deceased with several others while sleeping in an open field at that locality, was bitten by a snake on the back near the left shoulder blade, and died from its effects early yesterday. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by snake-bite.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN BOMBAY.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ended on Tuesday, 8th June, was 409, being 87 less than in the previous week, 67 less than in the week ending 9th June 1885, and 6 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 273 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality of population, annum, was 25·74 calculated on the increase of population since 1885. There were 95 deaths from remittent fever, being 36 less than in the previous week, and 17 less than in the same period last year. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were last week 68, 21, and 6 respectively, as compared with 75, 20, and 10 in the same period last year. There was no case of cholera as compared with one last week.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.—The following are the winning numbers for the month of May 1886 :—

	Rs. 100 Prizes.	Ans.	Nos.
Brown Line Up		1	567942
Green Line Up		1	009606
	Rs. 10 Prizes.		
Green Line Down		2	001708
Special Line Down		1½	241720
Do. do.		1½	233757
Green Line Down		1½	209062
Do. do.		1½	092345
Do. do.		1	A 241030
Lavender Line Up		1	098117
Do. do.		1	940189
Blue Line Up		1	837374
Special Line Down		1	013947
Lavender Line Up		1	013553
Yellow Line Up		1	005158
Special Line Down		½	036520
Brown Line Down		½	001732
Lavender Line Down		½	001001

BUNGALOWS IN HYDRABAD.—The following is an extract from "Rules for the Guidance of Visitors" to a bungalow which H H the Nizam has the courtesy to allow certain of the public to use. The rules have probably been translated from Persian by a moonshee—not quite a master of his art :—"It is hereby notifyed that this bungalow belongs to His Highness the Nizam and his used by His Highness as a pleasant retreat when on travelling excursions permission to make this bungalow the temporary residence will be condescended to all nobles and officers of rank on conditions stated as follows :—(1) That the roof of the bungalow being merely a thatched one is likely to take fire on even the slightest contact with an incendiary thing. Any body living in the bungalow should therefore be very careful in strictly prohibiting his servant or servants from going into the premises of the said bungalow any of the incendiary things. (8). That the doors of the bungalow when opened be kept so by the wooden obstructors lest the glass panes be dashed to pieces by furious winds. (5). Any occupant of this bungalow be in want of some furniture such as china or glass pots or some other culinary utensils can get such articles from the servant in charge," &c.

DEFAMING BY ABUSIVE LANGUAGE.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Dhunjee Bagchund charged Hormusjee Doraljee Setna, employed in the Tobacco Department of the Customs, before Mr. Cooper, with defaming him by publishing the following words concerning him, that he was a *sala, soor*, damaged and *choor*, Mr. Burder prosecuted and Mr. Munshi defended. The defamation in this case consisted of the above epithets being used against the complainant by the accused, while the latter was being served with a summons at the instance of the former. In defence it was alleged that the words were used by the accused in reference to himself. He had asked the sepoy if he was a *sala*, &c., that he should bring the summons to his house and on a Sunday. Witnesses were called who corroborated the defence set up, and stated that Hormusjee was at the time, when he was disturbed, playing a game of cards. The Magistrate thought there was some little provocation in his being disturbed at his game of cards on a Sunday to be served with a summons, and he probably believing the offence he was charged with was a false one, may have been some little excuse for the accused making use of words to the sepoy that he was not justified in doing. Looking at all the facts in the case, Mr. Cooper thought justice would be met by a nominal fine of Rs. 3, which he inflicted.

AN EXTENSIVE THEFT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Inspector Cobb charged Fuzzul Sheik Alli and Damodur Govind before Mr. Ryan with housebreaking and theft, and receiving stolen property belonging to Gungadas Narotumdas, of the value of Rs. 8,000. It appeared that on the 25th of last month the complainant, on returning home at night from a visit he had paid, in company of No. 2, to a temple, he found his house had been broken into. On looking round he saw a brass box in the room had been forced open, and jewellery and wearing apparel, aggregately valued at Rs. 8,000, stolen. Little suspecting his companion, the complainant as usual reported the matter to the police, informing Mr. Cobb. Enquiries were instituted by that police officer, and they resulted in the arrest of No 1, and subsequently of No. 2. It appeared that No. 2, who was acquainted with the complainant, and knew of the jewellery he had, had told No. 1 of it, and also told him of the opportunity he had of getting into the house while Narotumdas was away at his devotions. The tact with which the police officer prosecuted his inquiries enabled him to recover over Rs. 6,000 worth of the stolen property. A good part had been hidden by prisoner No 1 in his house, some had been taken by No. 2, and the rest was disposed of. The prisoners pleaded not guilty, and denied all knowledge of the affair. However, calling no evidence to support their statements, they were convicted, No. 1 being sentenced to two years' and a fine of Rs. 1,000, in default a further term of six months, and No. 2 was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

A NOTED JAIL BIRD.—Miguel Fida Rodrigues: a Goanese, who was liberated on Tuesday last from the Common Jail after serving a term of imprisonment for theft, was again yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhai Framjee upon two separate charges, one of committing theft of silver and gold ornaments, valued at Rs. 13, from the person of the grand-daughter of one DeMiranda, aged five years, residing at Matharpacady, on Tuesday last, and the other of attempting to steal a silver waist-chain, valued at Rs. 4, from the person of the grandson of Natal de Mello, aged 8 years, residing at Mahim, on the same day. The accused on the very morning he was released from the jail met the little girl playing about in the street, when he enticed her away to some distance from her house, and removed the ornaments in question from her person and ran away. He then pledged the said ornaments with a Marwarree, and proceeded on to Mahim, to the house of Natal De Mello, a widow, where he made pausible story to the old woman that he was a stranger to the place, and desired her to send her grandson to show him the bazaar where he could purchase some bread. The old woman complied with his request, and sent her grandson with him. He then took the little boy away through a field, where he was attempting to remove the silver waist-chain, when the boy raised a cry, and a crowd collected. In the meantime the old widow finding that her grandson had not returned, went in search of him, and found the lad with the accused and a large crowd of people around them. He was then arrested by the police, who making further enquiries discovered that the accused had that very morning committed a theft at Mazagon, which is the subject matter of the first charge. The accused admitted two previous convictions of theft, nd was sentenced to an accumulated term of three years rigorous imprisonment.

THE NARAYEN COTTON MILLS.

THE third annual general meeting of shareholders of the company, which, for want of a *quorum*, was adjourned on Wednesday, was held yesterday at 19, Hornby Road, Dr. J. Gerson da Cunha, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following are extracts from the directors' report for the thirteen months ending 30th April 1886 :—

The statement of profit and loss accompanying the balance sheet has been so framed as to exhibit accurately and at one view the financial results of this period of thirteen months in separate portions : (*a*) The first two months, viz., April and May 1885 belong to the disastrously bad season which fell with such telling effect on mill industry generally last year. (*b*) For the next six months your mills remained closed, *i.e.*, till 30th November 1885, a period which, though it did not occasion the heavy losses incidental to working against adverse influences, still necessarily involved not only no gain but some loss. (*c*) Work was then resumed on 1st December 1885, and the period of five months from that date till 30th April last forms the third portion of the thirteen months covered by this report. It will be some satisfaction to note that the results of the operations of this period are marked by a small profit. It was like opening a new mill. The first two months were necessarily consumed in slow and poor out-turn, or the profits might have been somewhat greater. Such profits as there has been, however, is absorbed by the deficit heretofore incurred ; and this deficit, your directors fear, must continue to absorb the profits for some time to come. The steps taken by your directors for the recovery of calls led to the institution of a number of suits by the Company against certain defaulting shareholders and by certain shareholders against the company and its directors, calling to be relieved from their liability as shareholders. These suits occasioned a dead-lock in the recovery of calls, and much inconvenience, loss, and expense to the company has been the result. Your directors are glad, however, to be able to report that most of the adversaries of the company have taken better counsel and have withdrawn from their contention ; still two of these suits against the company were fought out in Court in April last upon a preliminary issue of fact. The serious allegations on which those suits were founded were proved to be false, the issue was decided in the company's favour, and the suits themselves were dismissed with costs. Thus, all the suits (with the exception of one which is still pending) instituted whether by or against the company have terminated in the company's favour. It is to be hoped now that the recovery of the remaining unpaid calls aggregating in amount to Rs. 47,250-0-0 will be speedily effected. The litigation abovementioned and its financial consequences, as well as the purchase of the new machinery mentioned in the fourth report presented to you, involved an expense, to meet which, your directors were forced to raise a loan from Dr. Gerson da Cunha, on the security of the mills, to the extent of Rs. 40,000, of which, however, your directors have found it necessary to draw for the present Rs. 30,000 only. During the period of six months' rest that was forced upon the company, your directors took the opportunity, under the competent supervision of Mr. John Law, formerly of the Sholapore Mills, of thoroughly lining and levelling up, and repairing (where repair was necessary) the whole machinery in your mill. The new frames purchased were also put up and long collars fixed to the throstle-frames. The effects of these improvements in the mill have already been observed in the character of the out-turn of yarn since the commencement of the work in December last. Your directors have also opened a business connection with the well-known firm of Messrs. Jyram Damjee and Co. as the agents of the company, for the sale of yarn, twist, &c., on small percentage on sales. In the hands of this firm, the twist produced in your mills is in request in the market and commands better prices than before. In October last, your directors lost a useful and valuable colleague in Mr. Sundar Rao Jaghunath, who died after an illness of some duration. As the mills were not then at work your directors did not deem it necessary once to fill up the vacancy. In April last, your directors lost another office-bearer also from death in the person of Mr. Gangadas Kishordas, whom last year you had appointed as one of the two auditors. Under Art. 125 of the articles of association, it was necessary to appoint a substitute, and accordingly your directors appointed Mr. Atmaram Balcrishna, bookkeeper of the Morarji Goculdas Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, a gentleman in character and qualification well fitted for the office. Since the mills began working again, your directors insured your property to the extent of 2½ lacs of rupees against risk by fire.

The directors' report and audited accounts were adopted and confirmed. Messrs. Merwanjee Cowasjee Motisha and Parmanundas Jivandas, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors. Messrs. Atmaram Balcrishna and Ardasir Bejonjee were appointed auditors at a remuneration of Rs. 150 each. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

CLAIRVOYANTS AS DETECTIVES.

A SANDHURST correspondent writes to the *Age* (Melbourne) at the beginning of last month :—

The interest in the fate of Constable Ryan, of White Hills, who has been missing since the 6th January last, was revived yesterday and to-day by the operations of two persons from Melbourne, who profess to be clairvoyants. They are the Rev. J. Harle, from the South Yarra Christian Hall, and Mrs. A. M. Hart, of the Eastern-arcade, Melbourne. They have been up here a week or two and have been operating ever since. Their proceedings having become known, a large crowd of people went down to the White Hills to-day, and the city was in a state of excitement, owing to the numerous conflicting rumours afloat. The proceedings of the mesmerists were watched with interest, and though the observers were sceptical, several coincidences seemed to give color to the assertions made by them. At the commencement of the proceedings Mr. Harle mesmerised Mrs. Hart, and then she is able, it is alleged, to read the thoughts of others. While in this state she conveys her ideas to the mesmerist. They allege that in Melbourne Mrs. Hart was put into one of these "sleeps" and pictured the missing constable, Mrs. Ryan, Superintendent Ryall, and other people. When they came to Sandhurst it is alleged that Mrs. Hart was mesmerised, and asserted that she traced Constable Ryan to the camp, and to a house occupied by the two women who were those last known to have seen him alive. In the house Mrs. Hart was again mesmerised, and stated that after having been murdered, the body of the constable had been placed in a cellar, but subsequently put into a cart and taken down the creek by Chinamen. She was confident that the body had not been carried down by the flood. In another sleep Mrs. Hart told Mr. Harle that the body was in a shaft in a paddock on the left hand side of the creek, the palings of the fence around the paddock having a lot of auger holes in the top of them. Accompanied by Mrs. Ryan's brother, Mr. Harle went along to the bed of the creek, and, when near Epsom, discovered a paddock surround by a fence which accurately answered the description of the place referred to by Mrs. Hart. Mrs. Hart, while in a sleep, stated that she could distinctly see an old, long rickety cart on two wheels, carrying the constable's body, being driven along the road and into the creek down to the paddock previously referred to. She pointed out the spot where the Chinamen laid down the body, and is positive that it must have been placed in the shaft. Excitement and road passes along the side of the paddock, and terminates in the Bendigo Creek. It is a singular fact that at about one o'clock in the night that the constable was missed a cart was heard passing down this road towards the Whipstick-road. Mrs. Sanderson, a widow, states positively that, on the night in question, she was lying in bed awake, and that she heard a horse and cart passing. As during the eleven years she had been living in that locality she had never heard a cart passing at that hour in the night the occurrence at once struck her as being something unusual. About two hours afterwards, or just before daybreak, she heard the cart returning. The Delbridge family are also positive that they heard a horse and cart being driven past their place in the direction of the paddock about the time mentioned by Mrs. Sanderson. There is other evidence that a cart went by this road on the night in question. At the side of the shaft there is a heap of gravel, which has been there since the shaft was sunk. There appears to have been a fall of rain from this locality for a comparatively recent period. When dragging the hole on Saturday it was found that there was a lot of gravel on top. The outcome of these strange proceedings is awaited with much interest.

FEATHERED VOYAGERS FOR ENGLAND.

BY the mail steamer which left Adelaide for England recently, Mr. Gard, a well known bird exporter, sailed for the old country with a large consignment of shell parrots and zebra sparrows. Upwards of 5000 of these feathered voyagers were contained in six large cages, and Mr. Gard expects to get them home with a very small percentage of loss. The birds were as thick as bees in a hive, the rows of perches being placed about 3 inches apart, and each case held about 500 pairs. The exporter has sent home as many as 35,000 in one season, with an average death rate less than 10 per cent. The birds sell at home as high as half a guinea a pair, but Mr. Gard disposes of them to dealers, who vend them in shops and public places, a large portion going to the Continent. On the present occasion, Mr. Gard will take an effort to have his shipment of Australian birds placed in the South Australian court of the Exhibition, where they will no doubt attract a large amount of attention. Amongst them, he has a pair for which he asks £50, as the male bird is a *rara avis*, being a shell parrot whose plumage is a beautiful yellow, as pure in tint as a Belgian canary's. His mate is very yellow, but slightly streaked with green, and their progeny resemble the mother. Mr. Gard was hoping, he could breed more of the pure yellow birds from them, but he has failed to do so. The canary parrot is one, out of only three that he has ever seen amongst millions of the tribe. Mr. Gard has been months collecting these birds, visiting distant places northwards, and obtaining a large number near Wilcannia. He states that he captured most of them with a net, and knows their habits "better than they do themselves."

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, June 9.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·729
Temperature of the Air	86·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·7
Dew Point	75·8
Relative humidity of Air	·702
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10).	5·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	90·1
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	82·3
General Directions of Wind*	...WNW, NW, WNW, NW, NNW, WNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	231
Fall of Rain*	0·00
Total fall during month	1·91
" " year	7·88

* From midnight to midnight.

ANOTHER CONTRADICTION FOR MR. FROUDE.

MR. FROUDE is getting into trouble all round from the inaccuracy of the reminiscences of his travels, narrated in "Oceana." The following letter according to the Australian papers has been despatched to him from Mr. Hubert De Castella of St. Huberts, Victoria :—

My Dear Sir,—It is with conflicting feelings and with regret, that after the kindly memories of your stay under my roof which you recall in your book Oceana, I write to disclaim the personal career which you attribute to me. Speaking of me you say "I sat next to our host, and I have rarely met a more amusing companion. He had been in the French army under Louis Philippe. He had been a detective officer, and knew for one thing the secret circumstances of the murder of the Duchesse de Praslin. He had fought in the streets, in February, 1848. He had served after that revolution in Caussidiere's famous police, and had again been in the great battles of June in the same year." Alas, sitting by your side, warned by your delightful way of telling of men and events, and by the listening ear you lent to my reminiscences. I chatted away with you of an epoch, fertile in incidents. I told you, how being in 1848, an art student in Paris. I had witnessed, as a spectator, the revolution of February, and had been brought by circumstances into contact with men conspicuous in those days, mentioning Ledru Rollin and joined afterwards a French cavalry regiment, and I narrated to you some interesting and unpublished facts relative to subsequent times. But I little anticipated that from imperfect recollection of anecdotes told to you at my dinner table, you would build up for me—and publish—a career which would belie my opinions and my sympathies, past and present, as well as those of my family and friends. Ever since I read your statements I have been haunted by them. I have not been a detective officer. I have had nothing to do with the French police. I did not fight in the streets in February, 1848. I did not serve a Caussidiere's horde. I was not in the great battles of June in the same year. I did not relate to you a single circumstance upon which you could reasonably establish the antecedents you have assigned to me. As to the particular incident you allude to, namely, the murder of the Duchesse of Praslin, I simply reported to you rumours current formerly in the Faubourg St. Germain—not chronicles of the detective office. I am now about to complain of another assumption which caused me equal grief. You say that my wife, "moderately rich, would have been very rich if she had pleased her friends better in the choice of a husband." This, I imagine, even if there was any truth in it, would have been better left unsaid. As it is without foundation, it is worse than an error of taste. After your other kind references to me and mine, and my pleasant remembrance of your visit, I have long hesitated as to what course I should follow. My own inclination would have been to ask you, by a private letter only, for a rectification of the statements to which I have objected ; but my friends have represented to me, that as these have been so extensively circulated in the colonies, and must have been read in England by visitors to Australia, many of whom have been, like yourself, my guests at St. Hubert's, it was my duty to myself and to my family that I should publicly contradict them. In consequence, I am sending copies of this letter to the press, and I trust that, considering the great distance in which debars me from consulting with you as to the means of redress, you will admit the justice of the step I take—even more, that you will assist me, in having it carried out.

A ROMANCE OF SPECULATION.

IF there were an Isaac Disraeli of mercantile proclivities, about to publish a volume of "Curiosities of Commerce," (writes a colonial paper) he might search a long time before finding such a marvellous "tale of truth" to tell as that which was set forth little more than a week ago in the Melbourne Insolvency Court, in the affidavit of Mr. Henry Henty. The fortune which Almaschar, in the *Arabian Nights*, shattered by a kick was born in two day-dream, and illusory as a castle in the air ; but the wealth which was dissipated by a facile partner during the visit of Mr. Henty to Europe was a most substantial reality. It appears scarcely credible that a member of a longstanding and deservedly respected firm should leave the colony possessed of property to the value of £90,000 and return in two years to find his possessions vanished and his business involved in liabilities beyond redemption, but these are the statements contained in the affidavit, and the judge of the Insolvency Court declared himself "bound to accept them as the "truth." The story reads like one of Jules Verne's romances. On March 1882, Mr. Henty, with his wife and family, left for Europe, with the intention of coming back in eighteen months. His stay was protracted owing to the death of his wife's mother, and he did not return to Melbourne until 31st March 1884. He gives a detailed account of the property owned by him, which consisted of over £47,000 capital in the business, and the rest in real estate and other valuable possessions. His partner was his brother, Herbert J. Henty, who was thus left sole resident representative of the firm of "James Henty and Co.," established by their father five and thirty years ago. Not altogether sure of his brother's discretion, he states that he had a long conference with him prior to leaving, in which he especially warned him against speculative transactions. To quote Mr. Henty's own words, "I told my brother that in going to Europe I left my interests in his hands, that some of the transactions he had entered into of late had somewhat alarmed me, but as they had turned out right (as in fact they was), I would say nothing further about them, but I warned him to be more careful in the future. I pointed out to him that he was worth £1,500 per annum without business, and that I was worth a yearly income of £6,000, and I impressed upon him that at our ages we required a cessation from daily worry, and as we had enough for our own requirements there was no necessity for any risks in our business. I advised him to let the speculations he had gone into be his last, and to retain all money in the bank till my return, and under no circumstances to make any advance of any kind to any one, and that the business must be kept within the smallest possible limits, even though the result might not cover expenses." While in London, he lets one into Mr. Henty's knowledge from time to time which induced him to write seriously to his brother, from whom he received explanations more or less satisfactory. On his return however he found his firm involved in extraordinary transactions, which resulted in dead losses of over £180,000. Some of these speculations were altogether outside of the usual mercantile operations, and as no record had been made of them in the firm's books, it was not until after his brother had retired, and other members of the family had joind him in a new partnership that the full extent of the calamity was ascertained. The name of the firm had been attached to bills of exchange, promissory notes and guaranteed for bank overdrafts to the extent of nearly a £100,000 beyond what the books of the concern showed. Had these been made known to Mr. Henty the new partnership would not have been entered upon, nor would he have attempted, as he did, to liquidate the old one. So far as he was aware at the time, the assets of the firm in liquidation, including his own private estate and that of his brother, were nearly £255,000 in excess of the liabilities. But the unrecorded items gradually brought to light completely swamped him. Among other strange transactions to which the firm was thus pledged were those in which the name of H. M. Franklyn played a prominent part. Prior to his leaving for Europe, Mr. Henty's affidavit avers, that he had given instructions "at all times and seasons" "my firm's Office, touting for advertisements for "some new newspapers or periodicals he edited, "and endeavored to persuade me to subscribe or "insert an advertisement in some Australian hand-"book he proposed publishing. He became so "annoying, and I having heard a very bad account "of his previous history, at last peremptorily "ordered him out of the office." The result illustrated anew the ancient proverb about the absence of the cat and the sportive proclivities of the mice. Herbert Henty was composed of softer metal than his brother, and so it came to pass that certain newspapers and periodicals flourished apace for a period, not on their merits as publications, but on the fact of having the resources of the eminent firm of "James Henty and "Co." to draw upon. Midsummer madness could hardly have gone further ; but perhaps, having entered on the business of establishing newspapers, Mr. Herbert Henty is to be congratulated that he did not attempt to "run" a heaven. Well may Judge Noel have found it incumbent upon him to "express his amazement at the reckless steering" which had shattered the business of the absentee and brought him, through no fault of his own, into the Insolvency Court. Even persons outside the solemn circle of commercial life cannot fail to be astonished at some of the sums which figure in this memorable affidavit, and one can imagine the owners of the names themselves not a little surprised at discovering the high estimation in which they were held by the acting representative of one of the oldest Victorian firms. The "plain unvarnished tale" told in this affidavit may serve to give new force to the hackneyed adage that truth is stronger than fiction. The men who hold in their hands the reputation and fortunes of large mercantile concerns, and whose figures are familiar on Change and in bank parlors, are usually composed of stern stuff ; and a writer of fiction would hesitate before he represented one of them as keeping a pen with ink in it ready to sign his firm's name to any adventurer's note of hand, and enter with avidity upon any outlandish pursuit.

THE RICHEST WOMAN IN THE WORLD.

MR. WILLIAM E. CURTIS, a member of the South American Commission, writes an interesting letter from Chili, says an American journal, describing the unbounded wealth and splendor of Donna Isador Cousino, of Chili, the richest woman in the world. She is known by the *sobriquet* of the Countess of Monte Christo, and no one, not even herself, knows the exact number of her millions. Her ancestry goes back to the days of the conquest, and were then famous, as they had fought with distinction under the ensign of the Arragons before the alliance with Castile. The ancestors of her late husband, too, came over early and shared in the spoils of the conquest. Their estates, on both sides, were continually increased by the addition of those less thrifty proprietors, until they became the largest and most valuable of all the haciendas of Chili. Both estates were united twenty-four years ago by the marriage of the late Don and his surviving widow. While he lived he was the richest man in Chili, and she the richest woman, for their property was kept seperate, both managing their estates. The husband at his death willed all his property to his wife, so that now she has millions of acres of land, millions of money, hundreds of thousands of flocks and herds, coal, copper and silver mines, acres of real estate in the cities of Santiago and Valparaiso, a fleet of iron steamships, mentioning railroad and other productive property that yield her an income of millions a year. She exerts all her ingenuity to spend as much of it as she can, and she succeeds quite well. Her coal mines alone bring her in the trifle of 80,000dol. a month, and as they are the only source from which coal can be obtained in South America, anyone who does not buy from the widow must go to Great Britain for it. It costs the widow but 1 dol. 35c. a ton, just a shade less than the cost of Imported British coal. As the deposit is inexhaustible, and she has the monopoly, and makes about 600 per cent. on every ton of it, her income from this source alone would suffice to keep her in pin money. She has a fleet of eight iron steamships, built in England, to carry the coal up both sides of the South American coast. At Lotta she has copper and smelting works, and her coaling ships bring ore from Peru and Ecuador on their return cargo, and flour and merchandise from Ruedos Ayres. Madame Cousino owns every house in the town of Lotta, and its 7,000 inhabitants are dependent on her for support. In Coronel nine-tenths of its 8,000 inhabitants are on her pay rolls. Her brick-kilns and her potteries supply all the tiles and earthenware on the west coast. She pays out about 120,000 dol. a month in these two towns alone, most of which comes back to her through her own supply stores at a nice profit. The widow lives most of her time in Lotta, to superintend her business. She is now building a 1,000,000dol mansion, the architects, builders, decorators and designers, and most of the material, being imported from France. A short time ago she shipped a cargo of hides and wool in one of her steamers to Bordeaux, and it is to come back with building supplies for this mansion. The mansion is in the centre of the finest private park in the world, filled with statuary, fountains, caves, cascades, and all kinds of beautiful trees, plants and flowers, and wild and domestic animals. The improvement of its natural beauty cost over 1,000,000 dollars. She has another park and palace at Macul, near Santiago—the finest plantation in South America. Her vineyard of Macul supplies nearly all the markets of Chili with claret and sherry wines, and her cellar here—a building 500 feet long and 100 feet wide—annually makes and stamps 1,000,000 bottles, but imports her labels from France. She has the most extensive racing stables in South America, and bets heavily on her own horses. At the last meeting her winnings were over 100,000 dol. outside the purses won by her horses, which she divides among her stable employés. She has another large estate some 30 miles from Santiago. She has two houses in the city, one of them being the former residence of Henry Meiggs, the Californian fugitive, which was the finest mansion at Santiago at the time it was built. The other is a palace of regal splendor, and was built by Parisian architects and artists at a fabulous cost. The rentals from her city real estate amount to hundreds of thousands of dollars a year. She has presented the city of Santiago with a park of 100 acres and a racecourse adjoining it. Madame Cousino, while generous to prodigality, is a remarkable business woman and has weekly reports from her superintendents—most of them are Scotchmen—on every detail of her affairs. One of the latter remarks that a hole or stone cannot be removed but she knows it. Madame is said to be fond of young men, and keeps fifteen or twenty always around. She gives them all the money they can spend and in return expects them to entertain her. When the United States fleet was at Valparaiso not long since, she invited all the officers to spend a week with her at Macul, and sent a special train to bring them up. Admiral Upshur and twenty of his officers accepted the invitation, and had a high old time at the widow's expense. She would not let them spend a dollar, and she sent word to all the shops in town to let them have all they wanted and charge it to her. Everyone of distinction who goes to Chili is entertained by her. Lady Dunsey in one of her books of travel gives an account of the splendor in which the Senora lives, and the manner in which she entertained her. Last spring Senora Cousino fitted out one of her ships in most extravagant style and invited fifty or more ladies and gentlemen to go cruising. The party visited Juan Fernandez (Robinson Crusoe's island) and two days at Nuiaca. The cruise lasted three weeks, and cost thousands of dollars. Madame thinks nothing of spending 1,000,000 dollars if she takes the notion. She does not care for art, but is fond of diamonds, and sometimes appears loaded with them. Usually she puts on no style, and seldom wears her grand diamonds. Madame is about 45 years old, and still is. She says she will never marry, and no man in Chili has the courage to ask her. Not long ago she took a fancy to a handsome blonde young German, and insisted that he should give up his business and become her private secretary. She will probably throw him overboard when the whim seizes her. She has two daughters, Isadora—the apple of her eye—and SenorittaPacifica—one19 and the other 17 years of age—and a son 24 years of age. This young man differs from the majority of rich young men in that he devotes himself wholly to business, and cares nothing for the frivolous pleasure of society. He is constantly looking after his great estate, and spends from six to eight hours a day in the saddle going from place to place. He is quite pronounced against his mother's freaks and extravagance. He is soon to marry a young girl of humble station, and Madame will present this fortunate bride with the Maigga mansion as a wedding gift.

THE DEFENCES OF AUSTRALASIA.

THE whole of the correspondence which has passed between the Governments of the various colonies and Admiral Tryon on the subject of the naval defences of Australasia has been collected by Admiral Tryon and circulated for simultaneous publication throughout Australia. The first communication on the subject was written by His Excellency the Governor of Victoria, who desired Admiral Tryon early last year to furnish information as to the assistance which the Australasian colonies and their trade might expect to receive from the Imperial navy in time of war. Admiral Tryon, in reply, suggested that the colonies, in addition to providing for local defences, should combine in supplying six fast sea-going war vessels and a number of cruiser catchers. In December last Admiral Tryon, addressed a circular to the Governors of all the colonies, in which he expressed the readiness of the Admiralty to fall in with what was understood to be the general desire of the colonial Governments. The scheme which was thought to be generally approved of provided that the purely local naval defence force which had been already created should remain on much the same footing as at present ; that any seagoing vessels provided, equipped, and maintained at the cost of the colonies should be manned by the Admiralty and placed on the same status as Her Majesty's vessels ; that the new vessels should be retained in Australasian seas ; that no reduction of the forces now on the station should take place ; that the entire cost of the vessels should be borne by the colonies ; and that any arrangement made should be for a period of five years. The Admiralty thought that five vessels of the "Archer" type and two large seagoing torpedo boats would, with the present Australian squadron, put the colonies in a very fair offensive and defensive position. After further communications from New Zealand, Tasmania and Western Australia, a conference, which New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland met Admiral Tryon, was held at Sydney during Easter week, at which the subject was further discussed. It is understood that the proposals of Admiral Tryon are generally endorsed by the Premiers referred to but the whole subject will be again considered by the various Governments. The following is Sir Graham Gribble's memorandum on the naval defence proposals submitted by Admiral Tryon, which were recently considered by the Cabinet :—"Upon full consideration, Ministers are of opinion that it is not desirable that any of the ships to be provided under the purposed scheme, should be the joint property of the colonies and they think it would be highly inconvenient that the colonies should be called upon to raise by way of loan, sums for the purchase of vessels which would be the property of the Imperial Government. They think, therefore, that the ships should be provided and equipped by the Imperial Government. They are, however, of opinion that the colonies, may fairly be called upon to pay annully a sum at a rate to be agreed upon to represent the ordinary depreciation of the vessels. Ministers are also of opinion that the whole of the annual coast of maintenance should be borne by the colonies. With these modifications they concur in the proposal of the Admiralty on the basis that the annual cost should be borne by the several Australasian colonies in proportion to their population, and will be prepared to invite the Legislature to make the necessary permanent appropriation for 10 years, for defraying Queensland's share of the expenditure. If New Zealand does not join in the scheme, Ministers think that the number of cruisers should be reduced to four. Provision should also, in their opinion, be made for giving two or three years' notice of the termination of the agreement."

A VOYAGE MADE BY MISTAKE.

THE story told to a reporter of the *South Australian Advertiser* by a passenger by the Chimborazo, is one of so much interest that it will bear re-telling. In these days, when so many arrangements are in vogue on board steamers to warn passengers that it is time to bid the last good-bye and return to land, it seems impossible for anyone to be made an unwilling passenger. But this latter experience has fallen to the lot of a carpenter residing in Adelaide, who, after many adventures, is now once again restored to his family. It was on 22nd February that he boarded the Orient steamer Sorata at the Semaphore, in company with a fellow workman, who was proceeding to England in the vessel to claim a fortune which had been unexpectedly left to him. The signal for leaving had been given, but seeing the skipper of the launch still busy on board the Sorata, the comrades, heated by the task of carrying the voyager's luggage to his berth, ran down to the saloon to take a parting glass. To their surprise on regaining the deck they found that the launch had departed for the shore, and before they could make known what had happened the Sorata started for England. On being informed of the circumstance of the case, the captain stated that he would treat the unfortunate man as a stowaway, and ordered him below with his comrade. With the prospect of a lengthy term of imprisonment and a voyage to England in irons before him, and recked with the thoughts of the anxiety his young wife would suffer at his not returning, the poor man spent a wretched night. He had only a couple of pounds in his pocket, and the idea that his wife and friends would perhaps harbor the thought that he had deserted them for an indefinite period caused him the keenest anguish. In the meantime the news of his misfortune had spread to all parts of the ship, and in the saloon the matter was discussed in all its aspects. Some of the first-class passengers interested themselves in his behalf, and after interviewing him and learning the details they induced the captain to take a milder view of the case. In the morning the skipper called the man up and informed him that he would allow him to keep his companion company until they reached Diego Garcia, the company's coaling station in the Indian Ocean. He would have to land there and wait until he could induce the skipper of another steamer to take him back to Adelaide. This was a most welcome reprieve after having experienced such gloomy forebodings as to his fate, and from this time onward his experiences were as a rule pleasant. The whole of the officers, passengers and crew treated him with the utmost kindness, and the voyage proved to be most agreeable. The run to Diego Garcia, a distance of about 4,000 miles, was, however, quickly accomplished, and as he neared this tiny island the carpenter felt very loth to part with his many kind friends to take up his residence for some weeks on the island. Those population included but one white man. His chief sorrow, however, was that it would be so many dreary weeks before he could let his wife know that he was safe. But this pain was spared him, the saloon passengers—who all along had treated him most kind—subscribing the sum necessary for cabling news of his safety to his wife from Suez. He furnished them with her address, and a few days later his wife received the following cablegram. :—"Husband returns Chimborazo." On arriving at this island the captain of the station demurred at receiving the Adelaide unless the skipper of the vessel was prepared to send on shore the necessary provisions to maintain him. This was amicably settled, however, but the stationmaster refused to undertake the responsility of sending the poor fellow back in the Chimborazo, which was expected to call in about four weeks. The captain of the steamer, however, gave an order for the return passage, and again the comrades took leave of one another. This time the wayfarer got away from the vessel and was rowed ashore. Diego Garcia, as a coaling station is used as a coaling station, and its only inhabitants are the captain and about 150 coolies and their wives. The island is very small, and can be traversed right round in about half an hour. A large number of cocoanut palms grow on it, and the fruit of these furnish an agreeable change of diet. When the South Australian landed he expected to have board with the coolies, but the captain who had previously visited Australia in command of the Sorata, treaed him most courteously, and inv

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 10.

THE biddings for Council drafts in London yesterday have resulted in 1/s. 10,000 in bills and 2 lakhs in telegraphic transfers being sold on Bombay, and 15 lakhs in transfers on Calcutta at 1s. 5⅛d. per rupee. This cannot be construed as indicative of great strength, as most people yesterday were under the impression that the state of things in the Calcutta Money Market would have led to some 30 or 40 lakhs being bought at 1s. 5⅛d. The pressure there, however, is evidently less severe than was anticipated, and although the Bank of Bengal have to-day advanced their minimum rate of discount from 7 to 8 per cent., we are inclined to look upon it that the dearest point has been touched. Here, there can be little doubt that such is the case, as the banks have had money offered to them pretty freely at 7½ per cent. without leading to business.

EXCHANGE opened with a nominally firm tone, and some of the banks named 1s. 5 7-16d. for telegraphic, 15-32 for demand, but they soon withdrew, the market settling down to an advance of 1-32d. on yesterday's closing quotations. At this level the tone is very steady for ready bills—of which, however, there are almost none offering—but for future delivery extreme weakness is still evinced, and sellers will scarcely name rates. We quote for this mail :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 7-16d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 13-32d. ,,
Do. Three months' sight is. 5⅛d.	,,
Credits ,, ,, ... 1s. 5⅛d	,,
Francs ,, ,, ... 1·36d.	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at Rs. 97¼ for Fours, at which a considerable extent of business was done, after which transactions took place at Rs. 97 5-16, which is the closing quotation. Fours-and-a-half are still nominal at Rs. 100⅝.

SHARES are quiet with few changes in prices. Spinning Mills are unaltered and fairly steady. In Press Companies, Bombay and Mofussils, are both Rs. 2½ higher.

COTTON at home is devoid of change, the Liverpool market having closed steady yesterday at unaltered prices all round, while the sales are again 10,000 bales comprising 700 Surats. In New York quotations also remain the same, and there is nothing to indicate that the Bureau report, which should be out to-day, is expected to cause any movement. Here, the market is unchanged in every particular, and we have not heard of any business for export worthy of the name. The receipts are :—

GROWTH.	Cwts.	Equal F. P. Bales.
Dhollera	6,849	1,957
Broach	335	96
Bengals	3,152	901
Berar	2,402	686
Khandeish	3,634	1,052
Barsee and Nuggur	1,922	549
Western and Madras ...	878	251
Compta and Dharwar....	2,559	731
Persian	469	131
Sind	509	146
Other Sorts.....	29	8
Total Day's Receipts.....	22,778	6,508
Total Receipts for 3 days from (7th to 9th June)..	80.445	22,985
Total Receipts since 1st Jan. 1886.....	4,327,004	1,236,286
Do. 1885	3,153,385	900,967

WHEAT continues weak with free sellers, and arrivals being liberal, it seems not unlikely that a further decline may be established. Current prices are :—

Fine Pessy	Rs. 4-0-0
No. 1 do.	,, 3-14-6
No. 1 Club Delhi	,, 3-15-3
Red Ahmedabad	,, 3-14-6

LINSEED at home is reported 3d. to 6d. per quarter higher, but locally the price is a trifle easier, at Rs. 6-6 per cwt. bazaar terms. Rapeseed is also dull, at Rs. 5-11½ for Yellow Guzerat, Rs. 4-12½ for Red Delhi.

The arrivals of produce into Bombay yesterday were :—

By	Wheat.	Linseed.	Rapeseed.	Gingellyseed	Poppy Seed.	Groundnuts.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Sea.....	7	50	11	..	..	..
B.B. & C.I.Ry ..	17,633	4,597	14,715	..	278	...
G.I.P.Ry	61,479	7,737	..	1,040	209	16
Total ...	79,112	12,341	14,765	1,054	487	16
Total for 2 days.	299,812	58,205	50,850	4,836	4,589	86
Total for 1886.						
Since 1st Jan.	6,846,654	2,866,059	837,447	764,368	74,886	302,617
Do. 1885.	5,634,607	3,933,436	1,004,211	988,563	...	...

FREIGHTS are steady, but we make no change in quotations nor have we heard of any business of importance. Berth rates are :—

Liverpool	Ready	22s. 6d.
London	,,	22s. 6d.
Open Charter	,,	22s. 6d.
Havre	,,	22s. 6d. to 23s. 9d.
Dunkirk	,,	22s. 6d.
Antwerp	,,	22s. 6d. to 23s. 9d.
Marseilles	,,	22s. 6d.
Genoa	,,	33s. 9d. to 35s. at 2s,
Trieste-Venice.....	,,	31s. 3d. to 32s. 6d. at 2s.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

——	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	2½ p.ct.	720
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	840
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	580
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank.....	10,000	100	1	6 do.	130
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	£62
National Bank of India.....	37,320	250		5 pct.	320

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	..		1,000
Akola Press Co.	80	500	500	Rs. 50	200
Albert Ginning Co. ..	100	500	500	Rs. 45	490
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 175	1,090
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	245
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500xd.
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	500	200	200	Rs. 16	160
Bombay Cotton Press.	1,000	125	125	..	195
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	660
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	500	300	300	12	150
East India Press Co. .	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,320
Fort Press Co.....	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 150	2,050
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 45	660
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 95	40)
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	450	Rs. 40	390
Manmar Manfg. Co ..	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	230
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	..	100
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	...	442½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	..	570
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	127½
Prince of W. Press ..	600	500	100	Rs. 30	510
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	635
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,200
Sassoon Press Co. ...	300	500	500	25	515
Volkart Press Co ...	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	700

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. per cent. Stock	..	£100	—	—	£144
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent..	—	£100	—	—	£154

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown&Co Ld.	1,000 / 750	200	200	10 / 5 p.c.	190
Badham, Pile &Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 18	154
Bapty Co., Ld.....	2,625	200	165	Rs. 20	175
Barton & Co., Ld.....	1,000	60	100	10 2-3p.c	30
Do. New issue..	500		37½	10 2-3p.c	30
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c.	
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	15 p.ct.	680
Bombay Saw Mills ..	600	1,000	1,000	—	200
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	7 p.c.	125
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	3,275
Do. (3rd Issue).....	2,000	62	375	45	820
Bombay Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	6 p.ct.	102
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	—	22
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	9½	115
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Re. 11	10½
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	21	..	11
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	500	500	300	...	...
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld. ..	500	500	200	Rs. 32	235
Kemp & Co. Ld.....	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	324
Marcks & Co., Ld. ...	4,000	100	100	16 p.ct.	
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	22	3½	
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct	
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company ..	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½	105
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	...	22
Pearse and Co., Ld. ...	1,000	100	100	3 p. a.	88
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 16	32½
Phillips & Co.	4,000	100	60	Rs. 18	72
Royal Flour Mills Co., Ld.	2,500	100	75	..	74
Soundy & Co., Ld.....	1,000	100	100	..	70
Telephone Co., Ld...	19,200	25	25	Re. 1	11
Treacher & Co., Ld. ..	2,000	500	500	Rs. 20	1090
Tracker & Co., Ld. ..	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	175
Western India Flour Mills	600	125	100	12 p.ct	125
M.M. Mody & Co	2,000	200	200	15	215xd

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W Company	14,308	1,000	1,000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	—	460
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	—	113
Alfred Manf'g. Co. ..	1,000	500	500	...	340
Alliance Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	..	740
Bellary S.&W.Co.,Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	500
Bhownuggur Mills ..	9,000	100	100	...	2
Bo. Cotton Mfg Co., Ld.	600	500	500	—	470
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	995
Berar Mfg. Co., Ld....	2,750	200	200	—	173
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	850d
Ciaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	692½
Connaught Mills	340	500	500	..	985
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	—	675
City of Bombay Shares	595	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	965
Dhurumsey S.&W.Co	3,000	2,000	2,000	—	30
Dhun Mills.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	1,160
Empress S. & W. Co..	1,500	500	500	Rs. 25	740
Framji Petit Mfg. Co,	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	670
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500	—	105
Hindustan Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	—	965
Hingunghat Mill Co..	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	700
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,000	500	Rs. 25	965
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	1,000	Rs. 45	480
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	668	1,000	500	Rs. 45	1,255
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	1,000	Rs. 30	615
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co. ..	1,340	500	500	14-5-7	400
Jawras Bhalloo	1,200	1,000	500	Rs. 28	1,152½
Khandelah.....	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	990
Khatao Maokunjee ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	932½
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld. ...	3,600	1,000	100	Rs. 5	156
Madras United	500	0.0	1,000	Rs. 125	2,650xd.
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	...	745
Manockjee Petit's....	4,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,240
Mansgon Spinning Co	5,000	250	250	..	180
Morarjee Gooculdas ..	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,465xd.
National Spinning....	600	1,000	1,000	—	575
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.....	1,000	1,000	100	...	100
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000		700
New Great Eastern ...	1,500	1,000	1,000	—	935
Oriental	5,725	625	625	..	580
People of India S. & W. Company	..	250	250	—	207½
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,000	500	500	—	95
Queen Spinning.....	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	970
Ripon.....	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	955
Sassoon S. & W. Co...	1,500	1,000	1,000	...	1,500
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,380
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,000		770
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	415
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	...	230
Victoria Mills.....	600	1,000	1,000	...	575
Western India S.&M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	...	830
Luxmidas Khimji S. W. Co.....	770	1,000	1,000	—	870

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co.....	600	1,000	1,000	125	975
Empire Fire Insurance Co.....	200	5,000	1,000	..	1,040
Indian Fire Insurance Co.....	111	5,000	1,000	70	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Ce	250	8,000	1,000	100	1.70 0

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
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MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
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Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
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EYE-SIGHT.—Perfection of sight can only be obtained when each eye sees equally well. The great necessity and importance of a proper examination of the eyes is remarkably demonstrated by the very large percentage of persons whose eyes are not alike. Mofussil residents, to get properly suited, should obtain my new sight test (price 2 annas).

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NOW READY.

BURMA,
AFTER THE CONQUEST,
VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,
FROM
MANDALAY,
BY
GRATTAN GEARY,
FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma, After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*

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We also state as a Caution to the Public, that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other Houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER,

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurtemberg, Germany.
Established 1809.

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GOLD MEDAL.

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FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Pianos arrives regularly at the end of every month

Plain Square	Rs. 792
Sympathetic Square.....	,, 864
Boudoir or Concert Piano (on three legs) ...	1,500

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH ON DELIVERY.

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The Hire System being greatly in vogue, and also an easy mode of ultimately possessing a Piano, MARCKS and Co. are prepared to offer the following advantageous terms, viz :—

Plain Square Piano ..... Rs. 35·0 per month for 24 months
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Boudoir (on three legs).. ,, 70·0 ,, ,,
Tin Lined Case..... Rs. 25 Extra.

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PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS,
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IMITATION IVORY BILLIARD BALLS,
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Price for Billiard, Pool or Pyramid Balls, Rs. 10 each.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

GORDON—SHELDON—June 2, at St. Peter's Church, Mazagon, by the Rev. W. L. Page, Henry Hopkins Gordon, to Ada Maud Florence, only daughter of W. Sheldon.

DEATH.

SHEWEN—June 6, at Bolarum, Henrietta (Hettie) Ellen, the very dearly loved wife of Lieutenant M. T. Shewen, Hyderabad Contingent, aged 26 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

NIXON—June 5, at Bahraich, Oudh, the wife of Surgeon G M Nixon, M B, Indian Medical Service, of a son.

ROBERT—June 2, at Dehra Dun, the wife of Wm. Robert, Survey of India, of a daughter.

DEATH.

WILSON—June 4, at Rohtak, of typhoid fever, Sara, wife of J Wilson, C S.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1886.

THE account of Don Carlos' visit to India is more interestings than most books containing the impressions produced by our Indian Empire on foreign visitors. It not only helps us to see ourselves as others see us, but also presents to the world a clear picture of the Pretender to the Spanish Crown. As the Prince de Valori remarks in his preface, the beliefs and convictions of the son of very Christian and Catholic kings shine out on every page. The writer intends the work to reveal to the Catholics of all countries the character of Don Carlos, and especially to afford Spain new evidence of his piety, devotion, and faith. Though actually written by the Prince de Valori, the book is entirely based upon copious notes taken by Don Carlos during his travels. The Prince de Valori keeps himself in the back ground, and hardly ever in the narrative portion of the book reveals his own ideas, so that, except the examination of Brahmanism and Buddhism given at the end, the whole book is really a record of the impressions produced upon Don Carlos by all he saw during his visit to India. It is ten years since the Carlist leader gave up the struggle for the Spanish throne, and declared in a manifesto that his flag would "remain furled until the moment which God should fix as the supreme hour of redemption." Since that time he has found in constant travel an outlet for his superfluous energies. "In reading the first pages of your book," he remarks in his letter to the Prince de Valori prefixed to the volume, "I have not been able to control a feeling of sadness. I thought with bitterness that my life for ten years had been confined to the narrow limits of my changes of place, that its history is a diary of travels instead of being the annals of a king whose life, heart, intellect, and authority have no other end in view but the greatness of his people." Certainly he has been an unwearied traveller, and has wandered over a considerable portion of the world, everywhere holding firm his confidence in his destiny, and looking forward to the day when his accession to the throne of Spain will be the salvation of his native country. Soon after the end of the five years' Carlist insurrection in Spain, he started for America and landed at Halifax in Nova Scotia. Thence he proceeded through Canada and the United States to Mexico, where he was present at the blockade of Vera Cruz. In America he was fêted by the Democrats of New York and by the aristocracy of Mexico with equal enthusiasm. Returning to Europe he visited Greece and Russia. He was at Constantinople at the time of the Conference, and was present afterwards with the Russian Army at most of the battles fought in the North of Turkey. Then after a short rest in Paris he travelled to Sweden, Norway, Tunis, and Algiers. He found himself at Battaglia near Padua in the summer of 1884, and under the shady trees of that town made arrangements with the Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburg to visit India. On the 1st of December they all embarked at Trieste on board the Berenice, which, after an uneventful voyage, cast anchor in Bombay harbour on Christmas Day.

Sir James Fergusson received our illustrious visitors with his accustomed hospitality at Parel, and in reply to Don Carlos' questions as to the government of the British Indian Empire, explained to them "the marvellous mechanism of the complicated machine, the causes of its prosperity, the skilful choice of officials, the network of railways, the generosity of the mother country in times of dearth, the security in commercial relations, the impartiality in the distribution of justice, instruction, and wise administration." Don Carlos does not seem to have found anything in his travels through India discordant with this substantially true, though perhaps rather rose-coloured, account. Almost everything he saw in British India, the *chef d'œuvre* of modern civilisation, moved his delight and admiration, especially the lavish hospitality with which he was entertained by Sir James Fergusson and other Englishmen in India. The portrait of our late Governor as drawn by his Spanish guest will clearly bring back to our readers' memory his well known figure. "Sir James Fergusson belongs to an old Scotch family. He is fifty years old, tall, with auburn moustache and whiskers, which are beginning to turn grey. This gentleman is exquisitely courteous. An accomplished sportsman, he has his stables admirably appointed. He drives four-in-hand with perfect skill." In Bombay Don Carlos was fortunate enough to fall in with Signor Pedraza, who, in spite of his liberal opinions, readily consented to interpret to the champion of divine right the manners and customs of India. His services are gracefully acknowledged in the Prince de Valori's book. Don Carlos naturally took peculiar interest in all Catholic institutions, and in Bombay was moved with admiration to see a magnificent Jesuit college "protected by Puritan and Protestant England." Don Carlos seems to have taken more notes in Bombay than elsewhere in India. This is but natural. It was at Bombay that he had his first experience of India, and first impressions of a new country are always more vivid than those obtained later, when everything has become more familiar and common. We have not space to follow Don Carlos and the Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburg in their journey across India from West to East. It is a comfort to find that they much preferred Bombay to the City of Palaces. In Bombay they could discover nothing to find fault with except the drinking water, which was condemned as atrocious. However, there was plenty of champagne and burgundy, with which this deficiency could be supplied. Of Calcutta they had a much less flattering tale to tell. "The first impression of Calcutta is not agreeable. The climate is atrocious, the atmosphere at the same time cold and damp. The spectacle of the people bathing in the Ganges, most of them deformed, is ignoble. The houses are ugly, and their colour is a dirty white. They are everywhere disgracefully filthy. The population there is not picturesque, as at Bombay. The men have their heads naked, and their hair cut short. They are wrapped up in white cloth. They thus have a false look of Roman citizens." This is almost the only passage in which Don Carlos gives an unfavourable picture of an Indian city or an Indian view. Probably when he happened to be in Calcutta the weather was abnormally unpleasant. Even Madras he describes to be a city of beautiful roads overshadowed by great trees, of sumptuous palaces, of great avenues planted with magnificent trees, and of true Athenian temples.

We have said that throughout his book the Prince de Valori carefully keeps his own ideas and thoughts in the background. An exception must, however, be made to the universality of this statement. One sentiment of the Prince de Valori's pervades the book from beginning to end, namely, the feeling of enthusiastic loyalty to him whom he regards as endowed by heaven with the right to be king of Spain. Devotion to the Bourbon family is even expressed without and within the book by the printer's art. The arms of Castille and Arragon, with the Bourbon lilies in the centre, are engraved on the paper binding. The same Bourbon lilies are traced as borders round the front and back of the volume, and reappear again, instead of the ordinary printer's stars, between the divisions of each chapter. Thus the symbols of the Bourbon family meet the eye, wherever you open the book. This devotion to the house of Bourbon is hereditary. The Prince de Valori's ancestors were the companions in arms of Saint Louis, of Henry IV. and of Louis XIV., and he is not one whit less devoted to the descendant of those great kings. His loyalty is that of the old world, and seems almost out of place in the nineteenth century. He feels for Don Carlos the same devotion as was felt for our own Charles I. by the cavaliers who, in their prisons, sang all the louder of the "sweetness, mercy, majesty, and glory of their king," and we may add that the recipient of all this devotion takes it as a matter of course, just as the Stuart kings of Scotland and England used to do. It seems self-evident both to Don Carlos and his devoted adherent that the descendant of so many French and Spanish kings must necessarily be far superior to ordinary mortals. "To see him, to talk with him," remarks the Prince de Valori, "was enough to make one confess with the great writer that 'all other families are born yesterday when compared with that of Hugh Capet,'" and Don Carlos has not a word to say in his introductory letter against such expressions of admiration, but gives the sanction of his approval to all that is written in the book. On the other hand, we must acknowledge that there is much in the previous history of Don Carlos and in his character as exhibited in the book before us to account for the devotion he has inspired in his followers. If he is imbued with old-fashioned ideas of Divine right, he is also a perfect model of antique courtesy and dignity. He certainly looks every inch a king, and in his five years' struggle for the throne of Spain gave many proofs of kingly courage and resolution. It undoubtedly needs some striking personal characteristics to excite again the loyalty of old times in a liberal and rational and severely practical age like the present; but a work like the Prince de Valori's account of Don Carlos' visit to India shows clearly that there is a possibility of hero worship flourishing even now under favourable circumstances.

THE French semi-official account of the expedition to the New Hebrides need not be any the more implicitly believed because it is semi-official. The expedition, we are told, has no political object, its purpose being to protect French subjects owing to the frequent massacres of Europeans by the natives, and it will be confined to the disembarkation of troops at the menaced points, and the possible establishment of a temporary station in the islands But the weight of these explanations is considerably reduced by the fact that France has sent troops to the New Hebrides after long and patient negotiations with England to be permitted to occupy them. By an agreement concluded in 1878 France and England mutually undertook not to occupy these and other groups of islands in the Pacific. Recent negotiations have been directed to the object of a release from the Convention of 1878, and the point of chief interest just now is whether or not the British Government have given the release which France has asked for. The Government, it is clear, have given anything but discouraging replies to the overtures of the French Ambassador. A month ago the Under-Secretary for the Colonies stated that the Government had consented to consider the proposal, provided that protection and freedom of religion and trade were formally granted by France—the former, apparently, a condition of some importance, seeing that the Presbyterians have for some time past conducted missions on an extensive scale in the islands, and France, as we have seen in Madagascar, loves not the missionaries, whom she groups under the convenient title of "methodists," and to whom she attributes all that goes wrong amongst barbaric peoples. One other condition was attached to the half-consent given by the English Government, and that was that the Australasian colonies must be consulted. Now the colonies have been by no means silent on the subject. Victoria, through her Agent General in London, has vigorously protested against the cession of the islands to France, and in this the colony has been joined by Queensland, the most resolute of all the colonies in her antagonism to annexations by other nations in the Pacific. New South Wales is indifferent, and New Zealand, which was formerly opposed, now relents, mainly because of the pledge which France has offered to cease sending convicts to the Pacific if the islands are ceded to her. Curiously enough, as showing how largely the missionary interest is interested in the matter, the New Zealand Government, before deciding what line to take up, laid the whole question before the Presbyterian body in that colony. The French in undertaking to stop deporting convicts to the Pacific have offered a price which has proved high enough to conciliate New Zealand opposition, which seems to have been altogether withdrawn. If the French have gone to the New Hebrides with the consent of the Colonial Office it has been, we suspect, mainly because the attitude of New Zealand and New South Wales made it difficult to resist an appeal for the abrogation of the Convention of 1878 which was accompanied by conditions in themselves so attractive. But why these absurdly transparent semi-official misrepresentations of the expedition?

THE probability of an early removal of the Elphinstone College from Byculla revives a project of some years' standing, which need no longer remain dormant. Four years ago the Thakore Saheb of Bhownuggur, on the occasion of a visit to Bombay, offered to contribute, as a memento of his visit, the sum of Rs. 5,000 for the establishment of an Astronomical Observatory in connection with the College. The Government accepted the offer, and promised to contribute another Rs. 5,000 when a satisfactory scheme was prepared. But the question of the equipment of the Observatory presented some difficulty. The science of physical astronomy, especially spectroscopic, to which it was thought the Observatory should be devoted, has been rapidly progressive of late, and it was deemed necessary that peculiar care should be taken to avoid the selection of instruments that might become obsolete. The very proper decision was come to therefore that the furnishing of the Observatory should not be undertaken until after consultation with experts in spectroscopic research. This recommendation was faithfully observed. Mr. Naegamvala, lecturer in Physical Science at Elphinstone College, in the course of a visit to Europe two years ago, visited several of the chief observatories in the Continental capitals and in England, and finally prepared a scheme which was approved of by the Astronomer Royal, and was sanctioned by the Secretary of State. Under the advice of the Astronomer Royal the principal part of the sum alloted was expended in the purchase of an Observatory Reflector, which bears the distinction of being the largest telescope in India. The question now is as to the best means of housing this valuable instrument. The imminent removal of Elphinstone College from Byculla considerably reduces the difficulty. The existing College and its grounds have already been condemned as an impossible resting-place for a telescope intended for the minute and delicate investigation of celestial spectroscopy, which requires first of all a clear sky, free from smoke and dust as a *sine quâ non*, and which moreover cannot be successfully conducted in a locality where the ground is subject to vibrations such as those which prevail in the near neighbourhood of railways. Besides this the College is surrounded with buildings which obstruct the view of a considerable portion of the sky. In all this there is another reason for approving of the determination of the Government to take the College from Byculla. Whatever may be said of the suitability of the Sailors' Home for locating the Observatory in, it is at least free from the objections urged against the College in its present site. But the question cannot well be determined until a final decision has been taken upon the location of the College. It should be easy to decide where the Observatory ought to be when it has been decided where to put the College. Meanwhile we must see to it that the Thakore of Bhownuggur's gift is neither forgotten nor misused.

THE correspondence which we publish to-day between the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and the Government in reference to transit duties in Bhopal shows that the Chamber is alive to one of the most useful of its functions. The intervention comes at a seasonable time, too, the local Government having recently given very plain declarations of its intention to discourage in every possible way the retention of imposts irksome to through trade in the native territories coming within the sphere of its influence. In the South Mahratta states it has succeeded in procuring the abolition of time-honoured duties which, under names which concealed their real nature, acted as cumulative penalties upon through trade. The task was easier in this case than it may be in the case of some other States, as it was not difficult to show that these duties were in doubtful consistency with treaty engagements. In Bhopal, on the other hand, the resources of the Foreign Department may be put to a rather more severe test before the evil is entirely done away with. Already, however, the transit duty has been abolished upon one important highway in the Bhopal territory, and Sir Lepel Griffin may be trusted to do his best with the Durbar to satisfy them that no one suffers more than the Begum's subjects from so eminently injurious a system as that which imposes a duty of a quarter of its value upon the staple export product of the State. The opening of the country by a railway costing three millions sterling would be to little purpose if such restraints upon its trade were permitted.

THE SIMLA SEASON.

(F

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE POLITICAL CRISIS IN ENGLAND.

PARLIAMENT TO BE DISSOLVED.

LONDON, JUNE 10.

Upon the representation of Mr. Gladstone, Her Majesty the Queen has sanctioned the dissolution of Parliament.

The date on which it will take place has not yet been fixed.

THE BELFAST RIOTS.

During the riots between Protestants and Roman Catholics at Belfast on Wednesday last, which were of a fierce character, the police fired on the riotous mob, killing five and wounding many.

THE FRENCH OCCUPATION OF THE NEW HEBRIDES.

PARIS, JUNE 9.

It is semi-officially stated that the object of the French expedition which has just left Noumea for the New Hebrides is to protect French subjects owing to the frequent massacres of Europeans by the natives which have recently taken place.

The French troops, which have been despatched, will disembark at those points in the Hebrides which are menaced by the natives, and will possibly establish a temporary station in the Islands.

The expedition is said to have no political object.

THE ASCOT GOLD CUP.

LONDON, JUNE 10.

The following is the result of the race for the Ascot Gold Cup :—

Althorpe	1
Bird of Freedom	2
Buzzo	3

THE KING OF BAVARIA.

BERLIN, JUNE 10.

King Louis of Bavaria having been declared insane has been deposed.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, JUNE 10.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Assam, with the English mails of the 28th ultimo, left here for Bombay at 7 a.m. to-day ; and the same Company's s.s. Bengal left for Colombo and Calcutta at 8 a.m. (to-day).

SIMLA SKY RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 10.

FIRST DAY.

TOM THUMB STAKES (Rs. 200), Lord H. Russell's Katinka (Dunn).

POLO DERBY (Rs. 500), Lord H. Russell's Myrtle (Dunn).

ANNANDALE PLATE (Rs. 500), Colonel Pole-Carew's Easton (Surgeon-Major Taylor).

POLO SCURRY (Rs. 100), Capt. Bruce's Boxer (Owner).

THE GRAND ANNUAL (Rs. 500), Capt. Vesey's Kitty (Owner).

THE TRADESMEN'S PURSE (Rs. 200), Mr. MacGregor's Queen Nab (Owner).

THE BAZAAR STAKES (Rs. 200), Lord W. Beresford's Little Nell (Dunn). In this race objections were raised.

MAIDEN STAKES (Rs. 200), Capt. Bruce's Boxer (Owner).

THE GALLOWAY PLATE (Rs. 200), Lord H. Russell's Elf (Dunn). Dr. Taylor and Capt. Dalbiac were thrown, the former was hurt, but not seriously.

In Tuesday's races Myrtle was disqualified, Capt. Gordon's Billet Doux wining instead.

BURMAH AFFAIRS.

Mr. Bernard completed his tour through the districts between Mandalay and the Tounghoo frontier.

Convoys of traders, with carts carrying cotton, rice, and other goods, without armed escorts, were met with almost daily. Ploughing preparations are going on everywhere.

The rainy season has set in favourably. There are no longer fears of a famine in the districts east of the Irrawaddy.

The dacoit gangs are diminishing, and are weaker in numbers.

Two insurgent leaders are now treating for submission under the proclamation.

In the districts round Mandalay matters are decidedly quieter.

The railway reconnaissance have surveyed 70 miles from Tounghoo to Mingyan and are going towards Yemethen.

The housing of troops in defensible posts are well forward. The troops are generally healthy.

The telegraph line is to be extended from Shweboyen, Tounghoo and Yemethen.

Convoy boats with invalid soldiers were fired upon by dacoits on the Shithaung River, between Mingyan and Tounghoo. They were easily driven off by an escort, with the loss on our side of one native boatman killed and one private soldier wounded.

THE AEGHAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

The Joint Afghan Boundary Commission arrived at Khamlab on the 30th May.

AN ENCOUNTER WITH DACOITS.

MR. PHAYRE SHOT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MAGWE, JUNE 8.

Mr. Phayre, Deputy Commissioner, Minbu, has been shot at Ngapek on the 8th by a gang of dacoits under the noted Boh Sweh. He left Minhla on the 4th with a detachment of sepoys and military police, and had dispersed the enemy's advance guard, but getting into a close entrenched position, the main body was hit by three bullets. Two of his men were wounded in the brave attempt to recover the body, which was carried away by the dacoits.

A strong expedition leaves to exterminate the gang.

The unfortunate officer was the son of Sir Robert Phayre.

THE POSTMASTER-GENERALSHIP OF MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 10.

Mr. H. Farrer, of the Bengal Civil Service, lately stationed at Berhampore, is appointed Postmaster-General of Madras.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ZANZIBAR, JUNE 10.

His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar's steam-ship Malacca left here for Bombay to-day.

LONDON, JUNE 9.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie arrived here this afternoon.

SUEZ, JUNE 9.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

ADEN, JUNE 10.

The Anchor Line steamer Asia, homeward bound from Bombay, left here this morning.

The Italian mail steamer Domenico Baldinno, Captain G. Dodero, arrived here at midnight on the 8th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 9.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	3¼
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1 5⁄32
3 „ Consols for account	100⅛
3½ „ Sterling Loan	101
4½ „ French Rentes	109 17⁄32
Bar Silver	45
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	69½
4½ „ „	72⅝

Arrivals—Lady Armstrong and Iran.

THE Rev. F. L. Sharpin, M.A., has been confirmed in the appointment of Archdeacon and Commissary, with effect from the 1st inst., in succession to the Venerable S. Stead, M.A., who has been compelled by the continued unsatisfactory state of his health to retire.

THE Rev. J. H. Mackay, M.A., Junior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Poona, has been appointed to act in the same capacity at Kurrachee, during the absence of the Rev. James Henderson, who has been granted three months' privilege leave.

THE Rev. C. H. Badham, Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment, has been granted furlough to Europe for twelve months on medical certificate.

CAPTAIN K. MACAULAY has been appointed to act as a member of the Board of Examiners in Seamanship during the absence of Captain A. C. Clark, who went home on the 1st inst.

SURGEON D. N. PARAKH has been appointed to act as Professor of Midwifery, Grant Medical College, during the absence of Surgeon-Major J. Arnott.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. W. GODFREY, Superintendent, Rutnagherry Revenue Survey, has been allowed privilege leave for three months ; and Mr. W. H. Cumming, Assistant Superintendent, leave on medical certificate for six months.

DURING the absence of Mr. H. L. Wright, who has been allowed privilege leave for three months, Mr. Jehangier Dosabhoy Framjee acts as First Assistant Collector of Customs, Mr. W. E. Young as Second Assistant Collector, and Mr. Ardesir Jehangier Wadia as Third Assistant Collector.

IN the Public Works Department Mr. S. B. Doig, Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Guzerat, has been appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Ahmedabad, in addition to his present duties during the absence of Major W. Osborn, and Mr. A. Hill to act as Executive Engineer, Nira Canal, during Mr. Whiting's absence on privilege leave.

THE *Gazette of India* notifies the appointment of Mr. W. F. O'Donoghue to be Government Examiner of the Accounts of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company from the 1st ult.

FIFTEEN months' furlough has been allowed to Mr. D. George, Assistant Engineer, P. W. D.

PLANS and estimates are being prepared for barracks in the Bori Valley, where one British Infantry Regiment and one Mountain Battery will hereafter be stationed, instead of at Quetta, with some native troops.

NEWS has been received from Upper Burma of a fight in the Bhamo direction, in which Lieutenant Churchill, Royal Scots Fusiliers, has been severely wounded. Eighty-seven Burmans were left dead. The troops fought splendidly, carrying a strong stockade with a rush.

THE late Consul-General for Italy at Mandalay has been granted £5,000 by the Indian Government for his services to Government prior to the outbreak of hostilities. Mr. Andreino, it will be remembered, exposed to the Government the French intrigues, and procured a copy of the treaty sent by Theebaw for the acceptance of the French Government.

IT is reported that one Peters, the Post Master at Myitcho, has been discovered to have tampered with his accounts, and that the deficit amounts to over a thousand rupees. This sum is the aggregate of a number of remittances deposited by sepoys and policemen. When an attempt was made to arrest him he ran away, got possession of a razor, and cut his throat. Peters was, it is said, in receipt of but ten rupees a month.

CAPTAIN BAILEY returned to Colombo on May 26th, in the colonial steamer Serendib, having completed the salvage of the cargo of the Indus. He has secured 695 chests of indigo, 178 of lac, about 220 bales of leather, and also 19 cases of General Cunningham's effects, though it is feared the latter will not be worth much after their six months' immersion in the sea. The health of the salvage party remained good throughout the three months spent on the wreck.

IN all Provinces for which a separate Sanitary Commissioner is sanctioned, the Sanitary Department will remain distinct from, and not subordinate to, the Medical Department ; and in selection for such posts, knowledge and experience as a Sanitary Officer will be specially considered. The Sanitary Commissioners of these Provinces shall no longer, in virtue of their appointments as such, have the rank and privileges of Deputy Surgeon-General. This rule will apply to all officers appointed as Sanitary Commissioners after the 19th March 1886, the date of receipt of the Secretary of State's Despatch No. 37 Military, dated London 25th February 1886. As a compensation for the withdrawal from Sanitary Commissioners of the rank and privileges of a Deputy Surgeon-General Her Majesty's Government have sanctioned the annual grant of four extra pensions of £100 each to senior officers of the Indian Medical Department in the proportion of two for the Bengal and one each for the Madras and Bombay Medical Services. The conditions attaching to the grant of these pensions will be published as a Special India Army Circular by the Military Department.

IN a letter from the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Hyderabad, the question is raised whether deductions can under section 5 (1) (*g*) of the Income Tax Act, be allowed from salary liable to the tax on account of premiums paid to a Life Assurance Company before April 1, 1886, covering a period of risk extending beyond that date. In a Resolution on the subject, the Governor-General in Council expresses the opinion that such deductions cannot be allowed, as the payment of the premiums is not made in the year the income of which is taxed. The Governor-General in Council therefore rules that no deduction can be made from the amount of salary liable to the tax on account of premiums paid to an insurance company before April 1, 1886.

WITH regard to a reference by the manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway, as to whether the amount of a premium paid to a life insurance company should be deducted from the salary of one month or by instalments from the salaries of several months included in the period of risk covered by the payment of the premium, the Governor-General in Council has ruled that the deduction should be made in one sum from the salary bill to which the receipt for the premium is attached.

REFERRING to the publication in an up-country paper of the correspondence that has passed between Mr. Crole, C.S., and the Madras Government relative to the "Madras Scandals," the *Mail* says :—"It might be generally assumed that the correspondent is no other than Mr. Crole himself ; but he has informed us, and he wishes us to state, not only that such is not the case, but that the correspondence, which is of a confidential and privileged nature, has been published without his sanction, or approval. The *Pioneer* is unintentionally doing Mr. Crole a serious injury at a very critical period in his career, when he should be peculiarly anxious not to prejudice the powers-that-be at Simla against him. The whole case is *sub judice* at the India Office, and any appeal at this juncture to the *vox populi* of Upper India would be both ill-advised and useless. Mr. Crole has protested by telegraph against the publication by the *Pioneer* of any other portions of the correspondence. The 'public of Upper India' must try to survive the denial at his instance of the means to 'form their own judgment' on a matter that does not concern them."

ENGLISH public schools can claim very many old boys in India : Eton probably more distinguished pupils than any other. On Friday the Commander-in-Chief gave an Eton Dinner at his residence at Simla, and there gathered about him the following fellow Etonians :—H. E. the Viceroy, Sir Auckland Colvin, Mr. Mackworth Young, Mr. F. Hogg, Colonel Guy Prendergast, Colonel Mark Prendergast, Lord William Beresford, V.C., Colonel Pole-Carew, Colonel Mallock, Captain Dalbiac, Captain Balfour, Captain Mordaunt Edwards, V.C., Lieutenant H. S. Rawlinson, Lieutenant E. E. Robertson, Mr. C. F. Tufnell, and Mr. Broughton Knight. Three Victoria Crosses among seventeen old Etonians were a goodly show. Sir Frederick Roberts, in proposing the toast of *Floreat Etona*, which needless to say was very enthusiastically honored, took occasion to mention the names of all present, and referred to the distinguished positions now held in India by boys of the old School, among whom he included Sir Rivers Thompson, Sir Alfred Lyall, and Mr. J. B. Lyall, Colonel Waterfield, the Hon. Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Justice Bayley of the Bombay High Court, and the Hon. Mr. Barlow and Mr. Goodrich, both of Madras. Eton truly is well represented in India.

ACCORDING to the Australian papers received by yesterday's mail, the Government of Victoria is still almost daily receiving from organisations of various kinds in the country expressions of hearty approval of the course it has pursued—keeping in the tracks of the Service Administration—in persistently protesting, as strongly as it can, against the adoption by the Imperial Government of the proposal to allow France to annex the New Hebrides group. One of the bodies which has recently tried to strengthen the hands of the Government in this matter is the Wesleyan Conference. It may be stated that the Wesleyans constitute one-tenth of the population of the colony. The Melbourne Chamber of Commerce has also protested against the proposed surrender to France. Copies of the resolutions passed by the various bodies, and received by the Government, are duly forwarded to the Imperial Government. Mr. Gillies declines to believe that Australian protests against the annexation will end in failure. Mr. Gillies has thanked Sir Andrew Clarke, late agent-general *pro tem.* for this colony, for the eminent services he has rendered to Victoria and Australia in connexion with this question.

THE newly-discovered Kimberley goldfields, Wes Australia, are exciting widespread interest throughout the colonies. The diggers arriving at Derby report that the gold is found in gullies and mullocky reefs, and that the lead has not been traced far. 1,000 oz. have been sent away, including some splendid samples, the largest being a nugget of 19 oz. Horses are not procurable at Derby. Cambridge Gulf is the nearest port, and the harbour there is equal to Port Darwin. There is a practicable road to the diggings. Captain Anthon, of the steamer Albany, reports very favourably of Cambridge Gulf as a harbour, considering it to be equal to that of Sydney in natural advantages. The passengers from Derby by that steamer give a glowing account of the Kimberley country. Several of them have small parcels of gold, which they have brought from the diggings, chiefly out of curiosity. A large number of passengers left Perth for the diggings on May 2, together with several tradesmen and stores of every description. Immense excitement is previling throughout the colony in consequence of the reports from the goldfields. A number of city properties in Perth have been withheld from sale pending further Kimberley news.

IN response to an invitation for tenders for the Ocean Mail Service between Australia and England, only two have been sent in—one by the Orient Company and the other by the P. and O. Company. The Orient Company's tender is for a fortnightly service through the Suez Canal, and the journey between Naples and Adelaide is to be accomplished in thirty-two days. The terms of the tender is for letters 12s. per lb. ; other matter 6d. per lb. and £750 per voyage each way. The P. and O. Company's tender is also for a fortnightly service, either for a term of seven or ten years. The journey between Brindisi and Adelaide is to be accomplished in thirty-two and-a-half days. For the seven years' term the tenderers ask a subsidy of £115,000 per annum, and £110,000 per annum for ten years. The company declined to tender by weight. The Colonial authorities are still in the dark, however, as to which of these two tenders has been accepted by the Imperial Government. The Minister of Public Instruction in the last Sonth Australian Government proceeded to London in July last year bearing with him the draft-scheme of a federal Ocean Mail Service, which had been agreed to by this Colony, South Australia and New South Wales. On arriving in London, Mr. Baker had an interview with Lord Wolverton, the Imperial Postmaster-General. As a result of that conference the scheme was slightly altered in some minor respects, and the duty of calling for and dealing with the tenders was left in the hands of Lord Wolverton.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE regiment for Aden in the next relief is the North Staffordshire, now at Mhow.

MAJOR B. O. SETON, Royal (late Bombay) Engineers, retired with effect from the 21st May.

VETERINARY SURGEON J. H. B. HALLEN, Horse Breeding Operations, has proceeded from Bombay to England on sixty days' privilege leave, giving over charge at that port to Veterinary Surgeon B. S. Glover, who is to act for him.

THE Government of India has sanctioned a second class Staff Officer for the Station of Mingyan, Burma.

CAPTAIN C. M. FITZGERALD, Assistant Commissary-General, in charge of the Central Accounts Office, Calcutta, is proceeding home on medical certificate.

MAJOR G. G. MONK-MASON, Commissary of Ordnance, in charge, Rangoon Arsenal, has taken over the duties of the Allahabad Arsenal, to which he has been transferred, from Captain T. F. T. Fowle, who remains, but Lieutenant F. A. L. Powell has been transferred to Ferozpore for duty.

CAPTAIN E. LAW, 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, has been promoted Major into the 1st Battalion, and will shortly leave India to join.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL D. H. TRAILL, Royal Engineers, Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bengal, left Calcutta on furlough on the 6th instant in the steamer Mira.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL A. A. BAVLY, Royal (late Bombay) Artillery, has been permitted to proceed to Europe.

MAJOR T. H. LLOYD, R. H. A., has been appointed to be Assistant Quarter-Master-General in succession to Major H. Mellis, whose tenure of Staff service expired in January.

COLONEL J. JACOB, S. C., has been permitted to retire from the service from the 8th instant, on a pension of £745-5s. Colonel Jacob was in command of the 17th Bombay Native Regiment, which is at present stationed at Quetta. He entered the army on June 8 1855, and joined the Staff Corps on February 19, 1861.

EXTENSION of leave has been granted to Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Blowers, C. S. (five months), Major H. B. Abbott, S. C. (two months), and Lieutenant W. G. Alban, S. C. (four months).

THERE is a good story afloat of a battery of Mountain Artillery when ordered to Burma, which had been selected for its efficiency and serviceability, condemning its guns after arrival at Calcutta for embarkation. The guns were the Armstrong seven-pounder Mountain breech-loaders, and had only been about eight years in use. They were reported to be unsafe, and that the first discharge from the guns would blow the muzzle pieces away owing to the connecting screws having become worn ; but the best of the story is that the Ordnance experts report them to be as good as when new, and the screws perfect.

A SUGGESTION to the effect that General Officers should give no notice of their intention to inspect the corps or depôts in their district, but to make their appearance unexpectedly, and then commence their investigations, is finding favour in certain quarters. The late Sir Hugh Rose, when in India, had some idea of making his inspections pleasant surprises, but he himself was astonished to find that the further he went away from his base the more perfect the battalions became along the route of inspection.

As various exaggerated statements have been made regarding the conduct of the 3rd Goorkhas at Almora after an inspection parade by Brigadier-General T. E. Gordon, it may be well (says the *Pioneer*) to state the bare facts. It appears that for several years the 3rd Goorkhas have been receiving what is known as "compensation for rice" at a higher rate than that to which they were really entitled. There are some five or six classes of rice, of which the Goorkhas eat about the 4th, but they were given compensation as if they had used the best. Some little time ago they were given "compensation" on a proper scale, and this seems to have created discontent among them. After the parade to which we have referred had been dismissed, General Gordon went down with the Commanding Officer to inspect the Gymnasium, and there the men came flocking out of their lines greatly excited, and clamoured about their grievances. They were very excited, as Goorkhas are apt to be ; but there was no mutinous spirit, for on the General telling them that no question could be heard in such a manner, but that their grievance would be inquired into if submitted in the proper way through their native officers and British officers, they calmed down and went off to their lines. Of course, such want of discipline in a regiment could not be tolerated, and certain of the ringleaders were put under arrest, and have since been tried by court-martial. The Subadar-Major, who had neglected his duty in not keeping the Commandant informed of what was brewing in the regiment, has been retired on a pension, and the subadar of A company has also been retired. Our Goorkhas are very much like schoolboys—easily excited when they have a grievance, but as easily appeased when they see that fair play is being given to them. So it was with the 3rd Goorkhas. As a matter of fact, the men were anxious to let the General know their case, but they went the wrong way to work, and grew unduly excited and clamorous, both direct breaches of discipline ; but all this was *after* the parade had been dismissed, not when the men were in the ranks.

NOTES FROM THE DECCAN CAPITAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 8.

POONA, from this date, becomes the seat of the Provincial Government ; and it may be as well to state at once that it is not your correspondent's intention to devote what space you see fit to give him to a mere chronicling of incomers' names, any more than he has hitherto occupied this column with a *réchauffé* of the local military orders, or of the arrivals and departures published in the local papers. The doings and movements of personages of distinction in so far as they go to make the current social and gubernatorial history of our Capital and the Presidency will, I hope, receive adequate attention and record ; but having always found the minute "society" details on the first pages of *Truth* remarkably dry reading, I hope to put together matter mainly of a somewhat different character, be the same better or worse, in your weekly letter from the Deccan Capital.

Those of your *clientèle* who know Poona best are those who will be most likely to notice the numerous and important improvements which have taken place in our cantonments, city, and suburbs since last season. You are probably aware that whilst the landlords of bungalows have been favored to the extent of having numerous restrictions removed where their letting of bungalows was concerned, they have had reasonable, equitable, and just pressure put upon them regarding the only classes of residences to be erected in future, the preservation of trees, and the tiling of bungalows instead of their re-thatching. Let it be recorded to the credit of a class too commonly deemed grasping and penurious, that marked willingness to fall in with the views of the authorities upon this important subject of house-improvement has been exhibited by the bungla-wallas during the past four months. In addition to tiling a large number of residences in the Neutral, Staff, and Native Infantry Lines, imperfect cactus hedges have been replaced by wire fences, entrances have been raised or lowered to the road level, and servants' godowns have been arranged more compactly, built on better sanitary principles, and furnished with more effective means for the preservation of cleanliness and, consequently, health. Thus, the mess-buildings of some of the Native Regiments, the residences for officers in their vicinity, and almost all the bungalows in the regimental lines at Wanowrie, will present appearances so much altered for the better as scarcely to be recognised by last year's visitors. It is only right and left of the splendid stretch of road from the Arsenal, past the Jewish Synagogue, the Bombay Bank, and on to Kirkee, that improvements will be found to have either been made haltingly, or upon bad lines, or not at all. Beginning with the bungalow used as a branch of and across the road from the Napier Hotel, the dwellings, and, still more the compounds, along the right hand side of the road are sadly unworthy to occupy so eligible a site ; whilst on the left hand side, not only are the dwellings small, old, ugly, and absolute encumbrances to a fine locality, but, where undergoing repairs, they are simply being restored on bad and old-fashioned plans, with servants' quarters and stabling to the front, and otherwise in a retrograde fashion.

After all, however, our visitors may merely notice with a shrug the want of the improving spirit in such a matter as that of house construction ; but they have a considerable degree of personal concern in the wretched condition of the roads. In the neighbourhood of the bridge crossing the railway near the Sangum, some good work—at the most inconvenient hours—has been done under the steam-roller ; but as a rule the roads of Poona are very bad indeed, full of ruts and dust-holes, and having a hundred nubbley stones, or thereabouts, to represent every square foot of superficies. All allowance made for prudent procrastination so that the first full rain-burst should do its worst on our highways before repairs began, I would still remain inclined to the belief that we do not receive the value of our carriage-tax in road amelioration. The moonlight nights of the coming week or so ought to be availed of, especially should we have the benefit of a little rain, to send the steam-rollers up and down one of the more frequented thoroughfares in each direction,

But there is yet another trial as regards locomotion before visitors to our station during this season. Our entire hackney carriage system needs reorganization. It will be said perhaps, as regards the inferiority of class, and terribly wretched condition of draught animals of sorts, that all local resources have been heavily drawn upon by the constant demand for transport to and from Singhur, Purandhur, and Mahableshwar. With such matters of supply and demand the public has nothing to do except insist, upon grounds both of humanity and of expediency, that larger numbers of horses and ponies should have been maintained. As matters stand, the hackney coaches are either pretentious, heavy, uncomfortable open barouches, and quite unsuited as means of conveyance from heated rooms ; or they are old, shaky, shabby, and even unsafe. I may from ignorance be now about to suggest what may be one of the routine practices of the season ; but for what it is worth, I offer a hint to Bombay contractors who may find various traps lying idly on their hands, or who have good horses eating their heads off, to send them up here for hire during the season. I should imagine that commodious carriages of the omnibus and dray classes, well-horsed, would be in steady demand for picnics and other parties. Most certainly good broughams and cabs, with drivers more intelligent than the wandering idiots who now moon about Poona at the rate of two calls per hour, are sadly conspicuous by their absence ; and visitors should, at almost any cost or trouble, bring their conveyances with them. Why not have them sent hither by road in twenty mile stages ?

Fortunately for you, I have little to add to what I have said about the Poona Assembly Rooms Club in my last and preceding letters. The convictions which I have expressed in your columns have steadily extended to be those of all thinkers on the subject, and are completely justified by a total absence of response or retort, which, you will own, cannot depend upon any want of plain language or "specificity" upon my part. Members of the Gymkhana now absent in England and elsewhere will never endorse any action of members on the spot at present which causes the disintegration (legally or otherwise) of an effective, satisfactory, and important local institution. The P. A. R. Club, displaying as it does such total disregard of other and senior concerns, must not, on its part, complain, when (as will most assuredly happen in a few months) a new Gymkhana is arranged. We have it on good authority that over and above all expenses for games of all sorts, a profit of some Rs. 270 might be made from a Gymkhana list as long, and worked as cheaply, as at present, and at current rates. In the name of sport and commonsense combined, why should we meekly hand such a sum over to the dividend-despising holders of A debentures ? Why should it not go towards cricket and other hospitalities, to co-operative increase of amusements, and to reduction of expenditure ? Who, of all those who have been paying extra for the theoretical advantages of the big Assembly Rooms for several months, has put a foot inside it ? What bath-rooms, or lavatories, or dressing rooms have they found available ? But the matter shall now be left for the decision of the meeting of the 15th instant, summed up in this, that a Gymkhana and an Assembly Rooms Club are required by opposite classes of persons for opposite purposes ; that there is risk in joining a new and liable concern ; that we are well and cheaply and safely off as we are ; and that any merging of the present Gymkhana now with an institution for which it has no natural affinity, will be practically nullified within a few months by the starting of a local Phœnix Gymkhana, which might expect to get the present properties, cricket pavilion, &c., at a very cheap rate. It has even been laughingly said that the big Assembly Rooms itself is sure to be in the market just in time to suit the purses of the new Gymkhanates when most flushed with success ; but as I cannot correctly ascertain its liabilities, I am unable to take the question into serious consideration. *Au revoir* then to the matter until after the meeting on which so much hangs.

I shall conclude by restarting after a lapse of (alas !) sixteen years, a proposal which met with acceptance and achieved astonishing success in another Deccan station. I propose that an Entertainment Committee be started for Poona. Like the central office of a telephone system, the hospitably disposed could be placed through it in communication with each other, to the absolute prevention of clashing. Fortnightly dances on rational and economical lines would be the *pièce de résistance* ; and by limiting hours to midnight, and refreshments to those which alone are really wanted, it is possible to provide good floor, music, and lighting therewith at something distinctly under two rupees per head. But as there would be good reason to hope that our General would accept the presidency, and as an efficient secretary and committee could certainly be found amongst A.D.Cs., commanding officers of regiments, and gentlemen noted for energy, social qualities, and good nature, I really think the idea of an Entertainment Committee prepared to receive suggestions for, and assist in timing and organising our amusements, should not be lightly put aside.

Weather charming bright certainly, but tempered with cool breezes.

MILLER'S MUSQUITO BITE LOTION relieves at once and prevents inflammation. Per Bottle, Re. 1.—PHILLIPS and Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

BOMBAY POLO TOURNAMENT, 1886.

THE following is the prospectus of the Bombay Polo Tournament, 1886 :—

STEWARDS.—Col. Burnett, Mr. J. L. Symons, Mr. E. L. Barton, Col. Merriman, R. E., Mr. A. Craigie, Mr. C. Gray, Mr. G. K. Remington, Mr. F. C. Macrae, Major Beaver, and Mr. A. Arthur.

This Tournament will be held at Bombay about the end of September and after the Poona Races. The exact date will be fixed as soon as possible, and each team will be duly informed. Arrangements will be made to play the Tournament off in ten days or less.

The Tournament is open to any Regiment, Polo Club, Gymkhana, Station or District in India. Any number of Officers of Royal Artillery or Royal Engineers or of the members of the Civil Service in one Presidency may join in sending a team to compete. Two regiments of Bombay Cavalry or Infantry, may also combine to send a team. No restriction as to the number of teams entered by any Regiment, Polo Club, &c.

Entrance Donation (for any Regiment, Club, &c, which has not competed in any previous year), Rs. 50, payment of which entitles the Regiment or Club to send one team to compete in each year without payment of any further entrance donation.

Entrance fee per man of each competing team, Re 10.

The winning team will be entitled after the Tournament to the custody of the Bombay Polo Challenge Cup for twelve months, or until the date of the Tournament in the following year, when it must be returned to the Bombay Gymkhana. This Cup is not to be taken out of India.

An additional Cup of the value of Rs. 500 will be presented by the Bombay Gymkhana, to become the absolute property of the winning team, or if preferred, the above sum will be added to the entrance fees and expended in the purchase of the four cups.

The winners of the Cup in 1882 were the Central India Horse.

The winners of the Cup in 1883 were the Central India Horse.

The winners of the Cup in 1884 were the Central India Horse.

The winners of the Cup in 1885 were the Bombay Gymkhana.

The entrance fees per man of the competing teams will be expended in the purchase of four cups, of which each player in the winning team will receive one.

Each team will consist of four players.

Arrangements have been made with the B. B. & C.I. Railway Company and Rajputana-Malwa Railway Company to carry competing teams and their poines by their line to Bombay and back at single fares for the double journey.

Arrangements have also been made with the G. I. P. Railway Company, under which players in competing teams will be entitled to travel first class at second class fares, or second class at at third class fares ; and their ponies will be be carried to Bombay at the rate of 3 annas per mile per horse box (holding 3 horses) for the single journey, or at the rate of 4½ annas per mile per horse box (holding 3 horses) for the double journey.

Ponies will also be carried at owner's risk by mixed or goods train in goods wagons (which have been specially adopted for the conveyance of horses) at 8 pies per mile for each pony for a single journey, or at 1 anna per mile for each pony for a double return journey, no less charge being made than for seven ponies per each wagon used.

As the railway companies require a certificate from the Polo Secretary of the Bombay Gymkhana, certifying the number of players and ponies in each team, the Secretary of each team is requested to inform the Polo Secretary of the Bombay Gymkhana, as early as possible, (*a*) how many ponies his team intends to bring, (*b*) when the ponies will start for Bombay, and (*c*) when his team will start for Bombay ; and the Polo Secretary of the Bombay Gymkhana will obtain a letter from the Agent, authorising the Company to carry the team and ponies on the terms above mentioned.

It is requested that teams intending to enter will communicate as soon as possible with the Honorary Secretary, Polo Committee, Bombay Gymkhana. Entries will close on 10th September.

THE CEYLON PEARL FISHERIES.

CAPTAIN J. DONNAN has just returned to Colombo, from an inspection of the pearl oyster beds at Arippu, Mannar, and Karaitiva, and has written the following report :—

Oysters were found on the Cheval, Motaragam, Periya Paar Karre, Vankalai, Karaitivu, and Muttuwartu Paars, and also on the fishing ground of 1882 ; and nothing was found on the other beds examined, but sand and rock. The oysters on the Cheval are two and a half years old, and are in a flourishing condition. Both cast and west sides contain an extensive bed, but that on the east is the larger, and has a thicker deposit of oysters. The area of the bed on the east side is about 15,594,971 superficial yards, over which oysters average 39 to a dive, and the estimated number of oysters on it is 202,734,597. The area of the bed on the west side is 9,470,500 superficial yards, over which the oysters average 25 to a dive, and the estimated number of oysters in it is 78,920,825. The estimate for both sides, or the whole Cheval, is 281,655,422 oysters. These oysters have now been two and a half years in their present position, and therefore it is most probable (I might almost say certain) that they will remain to mature, and yield a fishery in March 1888. Previous experience has shown that there will be a large reduction in their number by that time : probably not more than half of the present estimated number will be fished ; but even that number would be much more than could be practically fished in one season, and therefore it will become necessary to make two fisheries of it—fishing one side in March, 1888, and the other side in the following March. There are two separate beds, north and south, of 2½ year oysters on the Motaragam Paar. The north bed is of about 1,525,000 superficial yards in area, over which the oysters average 50 to a dive, and the estimated number on it is 25,416,650. The south bed is of 1,806,650 superficial yards in area, over which the oysters average 24 to a dive, and the estimated number on it is 14,453,184. Total on both beds 39,869,834 oysters. The south bed mixed up to a great extent with oysters, a year younger. The Motaragam Paar may also now be fairly reckoned upon yielding a fishery in 1888 or 1889. Two small patches of oysters, from three to six months old, were found on the Periya Paar Karre and Vankalai Paar, and as they are on the south-west sides of these beds there is a probability of their spreading all over them during the next South-West Monsoon. On the Karaitivu Paar a small bed containing about four millions of oysters of about eighteen months old was found ; and on the Muttuwartu Paar, a larger bed containing about twenty-seven millions of similar oysters was found. These oysters are on suitable rocky ground, and are therefore very likely to remain, and be fit for fishing in March, 1889.

On the fishing ground of 1832 a small bed of oysters about three years old, estimated to contain about one and a half million was found. These oysters will probably be fit for fishing next March, but as they lie thin over the bed, only, averaging eight to a dive, and eight per cent of them were found dead I am rather doubtful of there being enough of them left by next March to make up a fishery. I would not advise the expense of an inspection of this bed in November next, but it should be gone over the first thing of next March inspection, and then, if sufficient oysters were found, there would be time to arrange for divers and boats to come and fish them, and sell the whole fishing in one lot, as was done with the oysters off Chilaw in November 1884. The fishery from this bed in 1832 was a small one, realizing only £3,869, and that is the only fishery on record from it. I am glad to be able to report that little or no damage has been done to the oysters on the Cheval and Motaragam Paars since last inspection by skates which were then seen in shoals on these beds. Only in one or two small spots was evidence found in broken shell of damage caused by skates. Although there has been a great loss of oysters on the Cheval Paar since last inspection, so much as 342,000,000 having disappeared since then, yet I do not attribute the loss to the ravages of skates, but rather to natural causes resulting from the bed having been overstocked. Experience shows that, when a heavy fall of spat takes place on the beds, not more than from 15 to 25 per cent, as a rule of the young oysters, when a year old, remain to be fished, the greater part of the loss taking place between the first and second years. As a curious contrast with the Cheval, the oysters on the Motaragam appear to have increased in number since the last inspection. I was quite prepared to find, on the contrary, a much larger loss in proportion on this bed than has taken place on the Cheval, the natural loss being increased by ravages of skates, as they were seen last year in larger numbers on or about the Motaragam than on the Cheval. I have had another experimental tank made on a more sheltered part of the Silavatturai reef than the one of last year—the tank made larger and deeper, and the sides raised above water—and 5,000 oysters from the Cheval have been placed in it. One thousand oysters have been placed in a large wooden cage sunk in nine feet of water, within half a mile of the shore opposite to Silavatturai, and if the oysters in this cage should be found alive and flourishing next year, I would then recommend that a portion of the foreshore near Silavatturai, say out into six feet of water, be staked off for experimental purposes. I understand that there are extensive deposits of oysters on the Tuticorin beds of a similar age to ours, and therefore fishable at the same time which would cause a scarcity of divers and that would seriously affect the revenue to be derived from the expected fisheries of 1888 and 1889. At the fisheries of 1880 and 1881 there was a scarcity of divers, and presumably all the available diving community on the South Indian coasts and in Ceylon were attracted to them. The approaching fisheries will most probably require a much larger number of divers than were available at the last two ; and therefore, without the prospect of a Tuticorin fishery there is a likelihood there being a scarcity of divers but, if concurrently with a fishery in Ceylon there should be one at Tuticorin, which would no doubt attract its share of divers, there would undoubtedly be a serious loss of revenues to both the Indian and Ceylon Governments for the want of divers, unless some means can be devised for supplementing the local diving force.

BOMBAY FOREST ADMINISTRATION.

A GOVERNMENT Resolution on the Forest Administration Reports of the Northern, Southern and Sind Circles, 1884-85, was issued yesterday. The following are some of the most important paragraphs :—

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 6th May 1886.

Letter from the Conservator of Forests, Sind Circle, No. 805, dated 21st September 1885—Submitting the Administration Report of the Sind Circle for the year 1884-85.

Memorandum from the Commissioner in Sind, No. 4281, dated 27th October 1885—Submitting his remarks on the above.

Letter from the Conservator of Forests, N. C., No. 4238, dated 2nd November 1885—Submitting the Forest Administration Report of the Northern Circle for the year 1884-85, with its subsidiary statements.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 100, dated 12th January 1886.—Submitting his remarks on the Report of the Northern Circle.

Letter from the Commissioner, C. D., No. R-93, date 8th January 1886.—Submitting his remar

posed Reserved Forest in the Northern and Sind Circles.

As regards the second step in demarcation, consisting of a clear definition of the forest boundary on the ground by means of fences, pillars, &c., hardly any information is furnished by the Conservators. A remark of Colonel Peyton's, to the effect that the boundary-marks laid down by the Revenue Survey Department, though they define the forest limits accurately enough, have to be searched for map in hand, shows the extreme necessity for hastening the completion of this part of demarcations. It must be recollected that ordinary villagers do not go about map in hand, and that as a revenue survey boundary-mark is not intended to show whether the land it defines is forest or not, it is, even when readily visible, of very little use to a man who wants to find out whether he is trespassing in a forest or not. The Conservators should report at an early date what measures have already been taken and what measures they propose to take for the purpose of clearly showing on the ground what land is forest and what is not. The Commissioner, C. D., urges the necessity for planting cactus hedges round the forest reserves, especially in the plains, where the reserves adjoin cultivated lands, but His Excellency in Council while agreeing with Mr. Robertson is of opinion that the necessity for such hedges or for some substitute for them is even greater, in the case of those forest blocks which adjoin other well-wooded land not classed as forest or placed in the charge of the Forest Department.

The free grants of wood made during the year under review are shown below :—

	1883-84.	1884-85.
	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Circle.....	3,963	5,938
Southern Circle.....	15,922	20,092
Sind Circle	421	320

It is evident from the remarks of the Conservator of Forests, N. C., that these figures do not represent even a small fraction of the amount of wood removed from the forests without payment, for when wood is removed in exercise of any of the extensive privileges conceded by Government it is not shown in the accounts at all. In the three forest divisions of Kanara the value of the wood granted free was large, but it is highly satisfactory to learn from Colonel Peyton that the result of this liberality is that the people have got into the way of asking for wood to supply their wants instead of helping themselves as they did formerly.

Forest protection in the Northern Circle seems to have been very indifferent in Thana, but fairly good elsewhere. In the Southern Circle there were no serious breaches of the Forest Rules, and the Conservator states that the rule requiring the sanction of the Divisional Forest Officer to be given before a prosecution is instituted continues to work well.

The Conservators' reports show that they have administered their charges with their usual zeal, and the Governor in Council is glad to find that they speak favourably of all the officers serving under them with a single exception.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The following are the Bombay Season Reports for the week ending the 8th instant :—

Karachi—Weather cooler. River at Kotri on 7th, 13 feet 6 inches against 13 feet 2 inches on same date last year. Fever in nine and cattle-disease in three talukas ; small-pox in three villages in districts, 7 remaining sick from former number. Prices wheat, red rice and bajri in Karachi 36, 30 and 34 ; Ghorabari nil, 40 and 36 ; Shahandar 29, 42 and 42 : and Johi 32, 40 and 36 respectively.

Shikarpur.—River 9 6-12 feet, being the same as last year. Kharif operations in progress. Small-pox in five, fever in four and cattle-disease in three talukas.

Hyderabad.—Transplantation general. River at Kotri on 7th, 13 feet 6 inches against 13 feet 2 inches on same date last year. Fever in two, small-pox in three, and cattle-disease in three talukas. High winds in Hyderabad. Drizzling showers in Tando Bago Taluka. Wheat 25, jowari 40, bajri 38, rice white 19 and red 30 pounds per rupee.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Mornings usually cold. Health good.

Ahmedabad.—Rain 1 inch 79 cents, total 2 inches 95 cents. Agricultural operations continue. One death by lightning at Dhandhuka. Public health good. Wheat 34 and bajri 31 pounds per rupee.

Panch Mahals.—Rain in Godhra 1 inch 69 cents, Kalol 3 inches 4 cents, Dohad 22 cents, Halol 2 inches 33 cents, and Jhalod 40 cents. Ploughing begun in 3 mahals and manuring operations progressing in Dohad and Jhalod. Slight small-pox in Godhra. Wheat 30, bajri 36, and maize 52 pounds.

Kaira.—Rain throughout the district, maximum 1 inch 17 cents at Kapadvanj, minimum 7 cents in Kaira. Slight measles in Matar Taluka. Bajri 36½, wheat 32 and rice 20½ pounds.

Broach.—Rain 3 inches 24 cents, total 4 inches 6 cents. Preparations for kharif crops continue. Slight fever and cattle-disease in A'mod. Rice 22, bajri 29 and jowari 35 pounds per rupee.

Surat.—Rain in all talukas, maximum in Mandvi 1 inch 23 cents, minimum in Bardoli 12 cents, none in January 2 inches 88 cents, being 58 cents below average. Abnormal temperature 1° warm on 2nd, 3rd and 8th, 5° cool on 5th, *nil* on all other days. Vapour in air excessive from 2nd to 5th, afterwards normal. Abnormal wind from south-east on 5th, from north on 7th and 8th ; wind normal on all other days. Thunder and lightning on 4th and 5th.

Thana.—Rain 8 inches 51 cents, total 8 inches 84 cents. Sowing operations commenced. Fever in two and cattle-disease in four talukas. Price second sort rice 21 pounds.

Kolaba.—(Report for the week ending 7th instant).—Fever in Pen, Panvell and Roha Talukas ; measles in Pen ; cattle-disease in Panvell Taluka. Sowing commenced everywhere. Rice second sort 23 pounds 25 tolas, and tur dal second sort 20 pounds 28 tolas per rupee.

Ratnagiri.—Rain 13 inches 36 cents, total 13 inches 38 cents ; rain rather early but favourable. Sowing completed in some and in progress in others ; seedlings in good condition. Small-pox in one, cattle-disease in one, and fever in three talukas. Public health generally good. Nagli 16-45, vari 14-26 and rice 11-3.

Poona.—Rain in Bhimthadi and Maval Talukas, being 2 inches and 80 cents and 96 cents respectively ; light showers in Junnar, Khed, Sirur, Purandhar and Haveli Talukas. Cattle-disease in Junnar Bhimthadi and Haveli, and small-pox in Haveli. Sowing of rice and nachni in progress in Peta Mulshi and taluka Maval ; in the rest of the talukas soil being prepared for sowing. Bajri 33 and jowari 45 ; in Poona bajri 30 and jowari 35 pounds per rupee.

Ahmednuggur.—Rain in Jamkhed 1 inch 50 cents, Rauri 1 inch 19 cents and in Nagar 62 cents ; very slight in the remaining talukas : in Akola none. Public health good. Bajri maximum 60 pounds, minimum 39, and jowari maximum 84, minimum 48.

Sholapur.—Land being prepared for sowing in Barsi, Madha, Pandarpur and Malsiras Talukas. Rain at Barsi 2 inches 76 cents, Sholapur 1 inch 1 cent, Madha 2 inches 60 cents, Karmala 93 cents, Pandharpur 99 cents, Sangola 2 inches 19 cents, and Malsiras 1 inch 10 cents. Jowari 39 and bajri 43 pounds.

Satara.—Rain in Satara 1 inch 1 cent ; in talukas, maximum in Patan 3 inches 29 cents, minimum in Karad 6 cents. Bajri 32-26 and jowari 37-20.

Bijapur.—Rain maximum in Indi 1 inch 89 cents, minmum in Muddebhal 33 cents. Ploughing operations continue ; kharif sowing commenced in Muddebihal and Bagalcot. Jowari 61 and bajri 56 pounds.

Belgaum.—Rain at Belgaum 9 cents, total 6 inches 48 cents ; Chandgad 1 inch 31 cents, Chikodi 42, Athni 93, Gokak 71, Parasgad 35, Murgod 33, and Khanapur 27 cents. Rice sowings progressing satisfactorily to the south-west ; elsewhere ground being prepared. Public health good. Jowari 40 and bajri 41 pounds.

Dharwar.—Rain at all stations except Karajgi and Hangal, varying from 4 inches 42 cents in Nargund to 3 cents in Mugud. Rice sowing in progress in western talukas ; elsewhere land being prepared for sowing early crops. Public health good ; slight cattle-disease in one village of Hangal Taluka. Rice 23, and jowari 40 pounds per rupee.

Kanara.—Rainfall in Karwar 14 inches 41 cents, total 20 inches 15 cents, Kumta 12 inches 36 cents, Yellapur 1 inch 1 cent, and Haliyal 26 cents. Sowing operations continue throughout the district. Anterax in Supa and Karwar ; measles in Karwar ; small-pox in Honavar and Muudgod Rice common Karwar 24, district average 13½ sers per rupee.

Rajkot.—Weather hot. Public health generally good. Rain 30 cents. Wheat 33, bajri 31 and jowari 42 pounds.

Wadhwan.—Weather hot and cloudy. General health good. Rain 8 cents, total 97 cents. Cultivation of land in progress. Bajri 30, jowari 40 and wheat 32 pounds per rupee.

Baroda.—Rain 36 cents. Public health good ; small-pox and measles prevailing in Navsari. Crops in fair condition ; preparations being made for kharif crops. Bajri 28, wheat 23 and rice 19 pounds.

General Remarks.—Rain in all districts of the Presidency, excepting Sind. Preparations for sowing kharif crops in progress in most districts. Fever and small-pox in parts of nine, and cattle-disease in parts of ten districts.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers every where, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 38, Farringdon-road, London.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

A VERY sensational article appears in the *Journal des Debats* on the relations between France and Germany. It is merely the expression of the views of an individual who sings himself "T." But it reviews the situation in so alarming a manner that it will certainly lead to a good deal of comment. The writer begins by asserting that the Greek question could have been settled without the ultimatum and the blockade. The real object of the action of the Powers he assumes to have been very different.

During the past twelve months a radical transformation has occurred in the relations between the Powers. In 1884 and the beginning of 1885 England was isolated. France and Germany went hand-in-hand. Prince von Bismarck heaped ill will, quarrels and even public affronts on the English Military. Everywhere—in Colonial matters, in Egypt, or Central Asia—England was confronted by Germany's malevolence. Now all is changed. Between London and Berlin the *entente* is perfect. The position of isolation is ours now. The Greek question has not taken this turn on account of M. Deliyannis more or less ambiguous declarations, but because the chancellor of the German Empire desires to show our diplomacy how impotent it is ; because he is carrying on against us a campaign in which he opened a year ago ; because once again he wishes us to feel an ill-humour, the heritage of which England has bequeathed to us. It would be puerile and imprudent to effect to disguise from ourselves, or conceal from the public, this evolution of Germany, or the situation that has resulted therefrom. This situation is delicate, but to hide it would be bad service to the national interests. The better it is known the less dangerous it is. Moreover, it is no secret for those who have anything to do with diplomacy, or even for any one who has attentively read the reports of the Parliamentary debates in Germany and the articles of the German press.

The writer then refers to the Chancellor's allusions in the Reichstag, to a speech delivered by General Boulanger, the Minister of War, in the Chamber some months ago, and to the excitement produced on the other side of the Rhine by the announcement made by the *Temps* last autumn that some cavalry regiments were to be sent to the Eastern frontier. He also lays stress on the sensation created by the appearance of the work Avant la Bataille":

These things evoked little comment in France ; but the case was very different in Germany. The German press represented France as ready for war and over-animated by bellicose passions. This fuss would have mattered little, had it been spontaneous and accidental. But it coincides with the close *entente* between Germany and England ; with the presence at the English Foreign Office of a Minister who is the intimate friend of Prince von Bismarck's eldest son ; and with the isolation of our diplomacy in the affairs of Greece. It is difficult to see in all this a mere result of chance. Yet the German Government cannot seriously believe that France is preparing at the present moment for a war of revenge. It must be known that if French diplomacy was engaged in secret designs against Germany it would not choose such a time for creating a misunderstanding with Russia. Since M. de Freycinet succeeded M. Jules Ferry at the Quai d'Orsay French diplomacy may have become less accessible to Germany's advice. French may sometimes have declined in questions of general policy, and especially in her relations with England to assume the attitude which Prince von Bismarck might have liked her to assume. This is possible, but there is a great difference between all this and a hostile *arriere pensée*. If at any time the Berlin Government wanted to pick a quarrel with France it would certainly find pretexts for so doing, but these would only be pretexts ; and, never perhaps, has France supplied fewer pretexts than now. But Prince von Bismark, who has devoted his life to the promotion of the unity of Germany, does not seem to consider his work as solid as he thought it fifteen years ago. Particularist tendencies, the progress of Socialism, and Polish feeling may have inspired him with the idea of reviving, with a view to the consolidation of the national unity, those anti-French sentiments which contributed so much to its foundation. In any case our vigilance must be maintained. In penning these lines we have had no idea of sounding a note of alarm, which nothing could justify. But we have deemed it useful to draw out from the secrecy of the confidential talk of diplomatists the situation which public opinion has the right to know, and which it is the duty of the press to reveal.

THE CYCLONE IN MADRID.

FURTHER details have been received of the terrible cyclone in Madrid. The correspondent of the *Times* says :—At seven o'clock on Wednesday night. (May 17), for the first time in its history—as far as can be ascertained—a cyclone struck Madrid, causing great damage to property, numerous injuries to human beings, and a considerable loss of life. The afternoon was very sultry. Towards evening a heavy bank of black clouds covered the horizon to the north, especially over the Sierra Guadarama. This black mass slowly advanced on Madrid. Between five and six o'clock heavy showers fell in the city, and the temperature of the water was abnormally high. The atmosphere after these showers rapidly cooled, and with the falling thermometer the barometer also fell rapidly, with remarkable oscillations. A few minutes before seven o'clock the full force of the storm struck the city and its immediate neighbourhood. The wind appeared to be blowing from all points at once, and hailstones descended with great force. In all directions the windows were blown in, chimney pots were blown away, cabs were upset, and in the gardens along the roadways the trees were uprooted. The Puerta del Sol, in the centre of the city, in a few minutes became a lake, and the lower streets were converted into torrents. The greatest damage, however, was done at the Toledo Bridge across the Manzanares, and in the adjoining quarter of Carabanchel. A washing establishment at the bridge was blown down, eight persons being killed and many more wounded. Lower Carabanchel suffered terribly. Not a house was left undamaged, and many were wholly blown down. In the neighbourhood it was merely were a number of persons killed, but hardly one inhabitant escaped unwounded. In the district called the Hospital a new public eating-house, which had been erected at a cost of nearly £2,000, was blown down instantaneously, the ruins falling upon 150 people inside, of whom 62 were inquired. Owing to the lightness of the material employed in the construction of the roof, much more serious results were escaped. In all from 26 to 30 persons were killed, and a number of the wounded will exceed 200. The Queen Regent, despite her delicate condition, has insisted on visiting all the scenes of the disaster and the hospitals, really sacrificing herself to what she considers her duty. This idea has circulated with lightning rapidity in all parts of the capital, causing a profound—almost a painful—sensation. The area of the cyclone was comparatively limited, and it was distinctly observed that it travelled from north to south, although the air current struck the city most severely from the south-east.

Another account says :—Within seventy minutes the hurricane had swept over the Manzanares Valley, uprooting hundreds of trees, smashing the palisades, carrying away roofs, destroying large laundry sheds, burying under one of them many persons, 13 of whom were killed and 40 injured, mostly women, who have left many orphans. The wind was so terrible that it knocked down persons in the streets, and upset tramcars and large mule carts. Falling tiles and fragments of roofs and trees killed or injured many persons. Tall factory chimney were razed to the grounds. The greatest confusion reigned all night, because the telephone and telegraphic wires were broken, thus preventing the rendering of prompt assistance. The railways around the capital are also much damaged. Yesterday morning the Home Office authorities estimated the number of deaths at nearly 100, and of wounded at 250, but the number injured is believed to be greater, The afternoon's official bulletin of the casualties is as follow :—In Madrid, 34 killed, 78 seriously, and 140 slightly wounded ; but this does not include the suburban districts. No less than 120 injured persons have been admitted to the general hospitals. The wreck of trees in the Retiro Gardens and of poor houses in the outskrirts of Madrid, especially in the neighbourhood of the Bull-ring, quite surpasses description. The terror evinced by all kinds of animals during the tempest was much noticed. Houses were wrecked near Manzanares and at Carabanchel, where the opens can only be compared to the destruction by the earthquakes last year. The Marquis of Salamanca's beautiful country meat, Vista Alegre, was devastated by a whirlwind so violent that it raised off the ground the sentry boxes, hurling them a distance of 50 yards. The papers state that damage exceeds £250,000.

INDIAN SILK.

A HOME paper writes :—Mr. Thomas Wardle, of Leek, has been to India to examine the cultivation of the silkworm (*Bombyx mori*) there, and the methods still in use of reeling the silk. Although the reputation of Bengal silk has gone down greatly during the last twenty-five years, yet microscopical examination satisfied him that the fibre of the Indian silk was quite equal to that of Italian, and that improvement in the machinery and method of reeling was all that was required. The length of thread, however, in each cocoon was very different, the Indian worm only spinning 150 metres, while the more highly-tended and selected Italian worm produced 650 metres. It is suggested that the Government should rear a limited quantity of cocoons, from which a careful selection of "seed" only shall be made, since much of the present inferior quality is traceable to want of discretion in the choice of breeding stock. A loss to the growers of 60 per cent. of their grubs through hot winds can be prevented by the use of mud huts instead of matted walls only. The profitableness of the business is shown by the fact that the zemindars have been able to exact the highest of all agricultural rents for land where the mulberry is grown for this purpose : more than twelve times the amount paid for land adjoining planted with rice. But they do not realise that such high rents are not practicable now silk is at only half its ordinary price.

THE COMING DELUGE OF PETROLEUM.

THE time is within measurable distance when hundreds of floating cisterns, or tank-steamers, laden with oil in bulk, will convey the illuminating fluid from Batoum and New York to every part of the world. These steamers will be fitted with furnaces for burning oil fuel, and one of the problems hitherto under discussion has been respecting the means that should be adopted for establishing for these steamers, and cargo steamers generally using hydrocarbon furnaces, oil depots all over the world similar to the existing coaling stations. An excellent fuel petroleum has been discovered exactly where it was wanted, in close proximity to the Suez Canal, while as soon as Upper Burmah is organised, a vast supply can be sent in tank-steamers to Ceylon and Singapore. The recent opening up of the petroleum fields in Japan by the Japanese themselves guarantees a supply further east in the China Seas, and in this manner no obstacle any longer exists to the general use of petroleum furnaces in those parts of the world where coal is limited, and its use on board steamers and on locomotives is attended with suffering and discomfort. Many years ago a crude and ill-sustained effort was made to bring oil in cisterns in sailing-vessels from America to England, in which case, with their progress with the cumbrous system of conveyance in barrels, and when this attempt failed the matter completely dropped. More recently, in 1880, Mr. Ludwig Noble, skilled engineer of a family of inventors, successfuly constructed a tank-steamer, and there are now eighty of these on the Caspian and over one hundred on the Volga. Considerable ingenuity was needed to solve the problem of conveying tens of thousands of gallons of lamp oil in floating cisterns, and each vessel was an improvement on its predecessor ; yet instead of starting from the latest Caspian type, English shipowners have been content to fit up sailing vessels in an amateur fashion, and shipbuilders have planned steamers without attempting to profit by the experience that has sprung from the hundreds of voyages in the Caspian Sea during the last few years. However, in spite of this vessels with oil in bulk have successfully voyaged from America to London and Bremen, and from Batoum to Antwerp, and events have justified the opinion I expressed on my return from Baku in 1883, that if steamers laden with 100,000 gallons of lamp oil in tanks could weather the Caspian with its treacherous storms, and moreover convey such cargoes with immunity from explosion, similar vessels could be safely employed in the Atlantic and in Eastern seas. The Sviet, the first of a proposed fleet of twelve tank-steamers, built by the Black Sea Steam Navigation Company, has already run several voyages, with 150,000 gallons of lamp oil in bulk each trip, from Batoum to Odessa, and a Newcastle steamer, constructed for a German company, has conveyed a cargo round Europe to Antwerp. To accommodate the vast quantities of petroleum which the opening up of new supplies and the adoption of the bulk system are bringing into market, in London as well as in several Continental centres huge reservoirs are being erected, while the extension of the system to streets by the use of the Edward Phillips' tank-waggon promises to expel the cumbrous and expensive barrel from the transport trade in Europe as completely as it has done in Russia. Before long tank-steamers will bring lamp oil by the hundred thousand gallons in bulk from the American refineries to London. On its arrival it will be pumped into reservoirs, from those reservoirs it will be pumped or flow into railway tank-cars of street tank-waggons, and the latter will convey it to the tanks of the retail shopkeeper. If 4,000 tank-cars are now for the conveyance of oil on the railways of Russia, how many thousands will be needed on the entire Continent, to say nothing of the vast market afforded by the two hundred and fifty millions of people of India just commencing to burn petroleum oil. The construction of these tank-cars and steamers the manufacture of pipes for pipe-lines, iron reservoirs for storage purposes, oil-burning furnaces, street tanks, stoves and lamps, all furnish wide scope for British enterprise and capital ; and it is to be hoped that the opportunities now presenting themselves will not be allowed to pass into foreign hands. By the annexation of Upper Burmah we have rendered ourselves a petroleum power, and both in developing the Burmese oil-fields, to supply with light and fuel the vast neighbouring markets of India and China, and in becoming the bulk-carriers and the manufacturers of petroleum appliances in Europe, we have the means of making up for some of the losses we are experiencing through the decadence of older industries.—*Times.*

A BOAR HUNT IN MOROCCO.

UP the narrow street of Tangier goes a long string of pack animals, loaded with tents and all the necessaries of camp life. This is the first big meet of the season, and we are off to spend a week in the home of the wild boar ; and a fine fellow he is, the wild boar here. Some years ago the boar round Tangier became all but extinct. At Shaf-le-Khan, our present hunting ground, about twenty miles from Tangier, a certain Spaniard kept large herds of pigs ; for some reason he was ordered by the Moorish authorities to remove them ; two old sows, however, could not be got out of the bush ; they were known to be with litter, and the Spaniard offered a reward for them. Sir John Drummond Hay, hearing of this, offered to buy the two sows of him, on condition that they should be left unmolested. The Spaniard was glad enough to sell, for if a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush, a little money is worth a good many half-wild pigs lost in a Marocco jungle. It is thus to Sir John Hay that the fine sport one gets now is due. The two old sows brought up their litters among the wild pigs, and from them descend the boars of Shaf-le-Khan. This slight cross of the domestic pig has not only made them bigger, but also much braver ; there are plenty of them, and truly grand sport they give. Up the steep street and out by the Socco gate, our Arab drivers shouting their "*Balak ! Balak !*" to clear the way, across the Sok, or big market, and we are on the road to Shaf-le-Khan. The road, or rather track—for it is nothing but a little path, such a thing as a road is unknown in all Marocco—winds away among hills covered with the gumsistus and white heather, all in flower. Here and there one sees a quaint Moorish village, its gardens full of fig trees, surrounded with aloe or prickly pear hedges, its few patches of cultivated land standing out bright green with the young wheat on the dark hill sides. From time to time we ford a stream, fairly full at this time of the year, though in summer nothing but a dry ditch, and now and then we have to make a little detour round a mud hole. Slowly we ride along, for it is but twenty miles to camp, and to-morrow our horses must be fresh for their work. And now we cross the last little river, and we are in the hunting grounds ; for once past this river, between it and the sea, a tract of land some ten miles square, the wild boar is as sacred as the English fox ; here no man shoots him ; here, by common consent, he is reserved for the spearing. The sun shines out brightly, and gives a strange look to the little party of European horsemen, almost lost among the crowd of Arab beaters, dressed in their picturesque costume, and as it catches the spear-heads it gives a most martial look to the meet. All are mounted now, and the beaters and their dogs—savage looking animals, far more like jackals than hounds—are sent ahead of us. Then the word is given to start, and, spreading out in a long line (for we might put up a chance boar *en route*) we make for the first beat. Soon we are all in our places, the ladies placed on a convenient sandhill, whence they can see the sport and be out of danger, the hunters all hidden behind the big myrtle bushes. And now in the distance we hear the cries of the beaters ; then a shot, the signal that a boar is on foot. A few minutes more, we see him coming along across the little strip of open ground right toward us. He passes by, and then round go half-a-dozen of us and after him. The ground is not like the flat Indian meadow land, but is a jungle of myrtle bushes and palmetto tufts, stones and fallen cork trees ; and over this country the boar goes at a tremendous pace ; but our little Barbary horses are well used to it, and will carry you over anything. Ten minutes' hard galloping, and the foremost spears are up with the boar. Already a slight wound has made all his bristles stand straight up, and he looks double his size, as now, finding he cannot escape, he turns to fight for it. With a sudden twist, he charges full down on the nearest horse ; but the rider has lowered his spear, and receives him on it. Round he goes again and at another ; but here the spearman is not so lucky, and the horse's leg shows us that our boar is not an enemy to be despised. Two or three more deep wounds has he received, but he is by no means dead yet, and he looks truly ground as he sets back on his haunches ripping the dogs, who have by this time come up, and are now daling to worry him. And now the horses, too, fight a bit shy of him, and spur to within reach ; but at last a well-directed thrust finishes him, and he dies without a groan, almost without a gasp fighting to the very end. In the meantime the beaters have sent us out more game, and we join in pursuit of a fresh pig, away over one bush, round another, struggling through a third until the boar breaks out into the open. Here the ground is a bit heavy, and he can keep ahead of our horses yet for awhile, but he finds us gaining on him, and back again he gets into the thick country. At last a spear brings him up, and he too now must turn and fight, and fight he does, for with a rush he drives nearest the horse back on its haunches, cutting a long gash up his chest, and throwing the rider backwards to the ground ; but others are there, and two or three spears are buried in him, rolling him dead. So five more are run down and added to our bag, and, as the sun begins to set, we make our way back to camp, followed by the mules bearing the game. The next day horses are rested, and we get a day's shooting ; round the camp are plenty of partridge, and about two miles away is a splendid snipe marsh. In Marocco game is not wanting. And now comes Friday, the second day of the boar hunt. All night the beaters have slept round the pieces to be beaten, for they have marked down the boar, and will keep them in there. We add six more fine boar to our bag, and no more casualties than a few dogs killed and one or two of the less experienced riders landed in the midst of a myrtle bush or a wait-a-bit thorn.—*Field.*

A CHAT ABOUT THE "STRAITS."

IN district where, but a few years back, tribal wars were devastating the country, paralysing industry and preventing trade ; while pirates swept the seas, the British merchant can now travel in safety, and ship his goods without feeling any anxiety as to their fate. Native quarrels have been settled by British mediation. Residents have been appointed in the States contiguous to British territory, whose advice is synonymous with command ; the state of Perak alone exporting, in 1882, 7,000 tons of metallic tin, equal in amount to the whole production of Cornwall, the mines giving employment to 40,000 Chinese. Roads are being made in every direction ; steamers ply regularly between the principal ports, while in the native State of Singalore a railway is at work, and once again the "Golden Chersonese" bids fair to be a very mine of wealth to its possessors. Who, then, has borne the heat and burden of the day ? To what influence is due the extraordinary development which has been witnessed during recent times ? The changes are due to two distinct and extraneous causes. One is the *pax Britannica* which reigns throughout the peninsula, and the other is Chinese immigration. John Chinaman is, in fact, a very palpable power in this part of the world at the present moment, being the chief agent in the development of the natural resources of our own and adjacent States. The most striking fact in connection with recent Chinese progress is their progress over the world. There is, indeed, hardly a country now which is not beginning to feel the wave of Chinese emigration beating on its shore. Most of the Chinese colonists in Singapore are highlanders from the Swatow and Amoy districts ; hence the similarity between the colloquial in most general use here and that of the localities named. Of an influence of emigration from these ports, it may be mentioned that in the year 1884 34,471 natives left Amoy for the "Straits." That they do well out of their own country is testified by the fact that although the emigrants leave home without any money they managed to forward last year to their relatives at Amoy a sum of between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 dols. ! Of course there is a return stream of successful colonists, but this is far exceeded by the outward flow. In the Consular reports from China mention is made of the fact that in one of the provinces a certain general, instead of executing, allowed during a term of five years, 80,000 youths of the class of outcasts to emigrate to Singapore, for periods varying from five to ten years, in order to allow them to retrieve their characters abroad. Whatever may be thought of the device of utilising our settlements as reformatories for the criminal classes of the Chinese Empire, it cannot but be gratifying to have the assurance that after a course of British rule a very decided improvement is noticeable in the character of these outcasts," many of whom, on their return to China, the same authority tells us, "become marked by their intelligence and industry." So that, after all, British rule is not the corrupting influence with some so-called "advanced" politicians would have us believe ! Statistics give us a better idea than anything else of the relative strength of the Chinese element in the Malay Peninsula. Thus, out of a population of 423,384, 174,327 are Chinese, 238,066 are Malays and twenty other classes of Asiatics, 6,904 are Eurasians, 1,650 Europeans and Americans, and 316 Jews and Armenians. The proportion of Chinese women who emigrate is still very small, but it is increasing every year, from 107 per 1,000 in 1871, to 127 per 1,000 in 1881. Many people labour under the delusion that the Chinese are a miserable lot of savages, of a weakly physique and small stature. But though possibly, the type may vary in different parts of the Empire, visitors to the "Straits" cannot but have been impressed with the splendid physique of the colonists to be met with there. Indeed their patient industry and extraordinary powers of endurance in a climate which almost incapacitates Europeans from undergoing any great amount of physical exertion, impress one very favourably with the staying powers of the race. Free, here, from the numbing influence of their own officials, they launch out into habits of luxury which, if practised in their native land, would be sure to attract the attention of some unscrupulous mandarin ; and while preserving their natural characteristics, they show no silly prejudice against adopting the comforts and conveniences of a more advanced type of civilisation, and sometimes develop tastes which excite the astonishment of Europeans. When the writer was at Singapore it was considered the *sine qua non* of a colonial respectability to be adorned with a white billy-cock hat, and it was by no means uncommon to see the feet encased in shoes of patent leather, instead of the awkward felt "canoes" which do duty in China for boots. But the highest ambition of a Straits Chinaman is to be the proud possessor of a carriage-and-pair, with suitable retainers. The scenery of Singapore, though lacking in grandeur, is characterised—as might be supposed from its geographical situation so near to the Line—by all the mysterious and voluptuous beauty of tropical vegetation, whose wild luxuriance, richness, and variety is indeed "a thing of beauty and a joy for ever." The high though equable temperature of these regions, seldom varying more than twenty degrees or so throughout the year, combined with, perhaps, an excess of moisture—scarcely a day passing without something rather heavier than a *douche* falling—forces all vegetation to a remarkable degree, and at the same time keeps it bright and fresh. There may be seen here, what is indeed a rarity in tropical lands, soft, green, well-kept turf, equal to any English lawn. With a view to arresting this reckless destruction of forest, and to provide against the deterioration of the imperial natural resources of the Malay territory, a form of forest conservancy has been very properly suggested, in conjunction with a system of cultivation and acclimatisation. Some idea may be formed of the extent of the destruction which has been going on in the past from the fact that, to supply 920,091 lbs. of guttapercha, the amount exported in only two years from Singapore, 69,180 trees have been sacrificed. It would be easy to give instances of the disastrous consequences ensuing from the annihilation of the indigenous products of a country, as well as from the reckless destruction of forests. And, unless the wasteful system which obtains in British and Native Malaya is quickly checked, it can only result in impoverishing these magnificent territories for centuries, and in effecting climatic disturbances which must prove disastrous to the cultivation of other products in the near future. It may be considered presumptuous in a mere traveller venturing to offer an opinion on the thorny question of Malay politics. But, with all due deference to the "oldest inhabitant" in the Straits, there are certain facts bearing on the future of the Malay Peninsula which stand beyond the region of mere opinion, and point to conclusions that are well worthy of consideration. For instance, there is the fact, of which there can be no doubt, that the disturbing element at the present time in the "protected" States is the presense of John Chinaman, with all his virtues and his vices. His frugality, as well as his unsurpassed industrious habits, cannot be gainsaid, and we may even admit that, under a Government which ensures him the quiet enjoyment of his gains, and at the same time is strong enough to enforce order, John is tolerably quiet and law-abiding. But it cannot be denied that the most troublesome, because the most numerous subjects that aggressive native Rajahs have to reckon with, are the Chinese. Truth to tell, but for British help these potentates, *rois faincants* in many cases, would be almost powerless in the face of the swarms of pig-tails which are streaming in year by year. And the question arises whether the Chinese will not attempt, as they did once before, to seize these territories for themselves. All is quiet just at present but this is rather the stillness of a volcano, and no one knows how soons bone of contention may arise to unite the native States leading to an outbreak of Chinese, and their defiance of the constituted authorities.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

THE FORTIFICATIONS OF PARIS.

THE project of extending the Paris fortifications, says the *Deutsche Heéres-Zeitung*, which has been for a long time on the *tapis*, seems to have advanced another step. General Boulanger, the Minister of War, lately directed the Engineers to look closely into the question, and their report will, it is thought, be favourable to the scheme. The population of Paris in 1861 was 1,700,000 ; now it exceeds 2,300,000. The fortifications therefore enclose about 600,000 more inhabitants than they did a quarter of a century ago, and space is becoming terribly limited. Complaints have been loud and frequent for several years past, but the adverse decision of the Committee of National Defence appeared fatal to the measure. The fortifications are now utterly useless in a military sense, surrounded as they are by buildings of all kinds erected at a distance of 200 or 300 metres. The new works are to be pushed forward, acording to the scheme, as far as the old detached forts of Mont Valérien, Double Couronne, Romainville, Vincennes, &c., increasing the total length from 35 to 38 kilometres. The great part of the expense, it is expected, will be defrayed by the sale of the present site of the old *enceinte*, but the balance will fall upon the Parisians. Should the plan be adopted, Paris will lose her third line of defence ; but as this is at present rather in name than fact, the proposal is scarcely likely to fall on this ground. The later fortifications, of 136 kilometres in circumference, are at the same time to be improved ; for though these were regarded as triumphs of skill on their completion in 1880, they are now freely exercised on all sides.

FATAL ALPINE ACCIDENT.

A FATAL Alpine accident is reported from Switzerland. A young painter named Durr, belonging to Bargdorff, attempted to ascend the Mythen, in the Canton Schwyz. In the summer there is no great difficulty or danger in accomplishing this feat ; but Herr Durr has never returned from his excursion. It is believed that when half-way up he was overwhelmed by an avalanche, which, rushing down the mountain's side, swept him into the depth below and suffocated him. His remains probably still lie buried in the snow.

THE INDIANS OF MEXICO.

THERE are 5,000,000 Indians in Mexico, making 33 per cent. of the entire population. They speak 35 idioms and 39 dialects. They are nearly all grossly ignorant, and live by themselves a wild, half-savage life in the country districts. Governor Jose Maria Ramirez, of Chiapas, will soon ask the President to appropriate 1,000,000 dols. to educate these Indians.

A ROMANCE.

A PERSONAGE who would be talked about if the world were less busy just now is one who was known as Charley Parkhurst. In the spring of 1884, years before Charley won fame, the daughter of a prominent citizens in Sandusky, also named Parkhurst eloped with the town postmaster. Her father searched for her without success for a long while and at last had reason to fear that she was dead—a fear which he gradually became to regard as a certainty. Time passed, and what is known as the gold fever broke out in California. Stage coaches were established to transport the miners and their gold to different parts of the country, a most arduous and perilous service, for the tracts which did duty for roads were of the roughest—mountain paths and torrents had to be crossed ; the teams were practically unbroken mustangs, and, in addition to this, highwaymen, who found robbing easier and more exciting than prospecting and digging, were numerous. One of the pioneer drivers, as they were called, who earned great fame in these adventurous days, was a certain One-Eyed Charley, so called because in one of the fights with highwaymen his eye had been knocked out. No driver was more often mentioned, and he made money as well as reputation. In time One-Eye Charley became a station agent for the stage company, and after a busy life, died. Then a marvellous fact was discovered. One-Eyed Charley was a woman, none other indeed than Miss Charlotte Parkhurst, who had eloped in 1848. She left no will, but four weeks ago—April 9th—an application was made at San Francisco for letters of administration on her estate. The Chevalier D'Eon's life was not more extraordinary.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Taif, 878 tons, captain H Schumacker sailed yesterday for Mauritius with a general cargo and 60 deck passengers.

THE steamer Euphrates, 499 tons, captain J B Macfadyen, sails to-day for Karachee with a general cargo and 40 deck passengers.

THE steamer Claymore, 1,657 tons, captain W A Gulland sailed yesterday for Dunkirk with a general cargo and 14 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kerbella, 1,453 tons, captain A E Stebbing sailed yesterday for Karachee and London with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr D F P Furtado for Lisbon, one woman and 15 deck.

THE P and O Co's steamer Pekin, 2,125 tons, captain A Symons, arrived in harbour on the 9th instant with the China and Australian Mails and the following passengers :—Rev Franklin, Mr B Rigold, Mr G Johnstone, Mr and Mrs Elliott, and infant, Mr and Mrs Gibson, Mr C L Bunning, Mr Clarke, Mr and Mrs Macnamara, child and infant, Mr and Mrs Macnamara, (Jr) and infant, Mr and Mrs Diedrich and infant, Mr J R Sage and 6 decks.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.
10TH JUNE.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Captains.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Kerbella ..	1453	A. E. Stebbing..	B. I. S. N. Co.
,, Clan Macdonald	1716	W

NOTICES.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
OF
HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME
FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

ALL, suffering from CATARRH, CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS or COLDS, and those affected with diseases of the CHEST, LUNGS, and BRONCHIAL TUBES should take

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Prescribed by the leading medical authorities in all countries for the last twenty-five years with the greatest success, it continues to retain its reputation where all other medicines have failed.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP immediately arrests the Cough, and Nightsweats, and the Appetite improves rapidly—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and healthy appearance.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP is a rose colour, and is sold in flat, oval bottles, BEWAREOF IMITATIONS.

GRIMAULT'S MATICO
CAPSULES AND INJECTION.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISCHARGES. These CAPSULES, unlike COPAIBA, have not the inconvenience of producing NAUSEA. The Injection is used in recent, and the Capsules in the more chronic cases.

ASTHMA! ASTHMA!
GRIMAULT'S INDIAN CIGARETTES.

ASTHMA, NERVOUS COUGHS, CHRONIC LARYNGITIS HOARSENESS, LOSS OF VOICE, FACIAL NEURALGIA, an INSOMNIA, are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

TO MOTHERS!
GRIMAULT'S WORM BONBONS.

An agreeable vegetable sweetmeat forchildren; they are guaranteed to expel all kinds of intestinal worms promptly without pain or danger.

GRIMAULT et CIE., PHARMACIENS DE IRE CLASSE, PARIS.

DUSART'S SYRUP & WINE
OF
LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

They enrich the blood, and strengthen and restore the vital energies. Phosphate of Lime is the substance most necessary to our existence, and is indispensable for the formation of the bony and muscular system. When the body lacks the proper amount of Phosphate of Lime it gradually wastes away, and as soon as such symptoms are observed Dusart's Syrup (which is the natural restorer) should at once be taken.

DUSART'S SYRUP and WINE of inestimable benefit to CONVALESCENTS, OLD or WEAKLY PEOPLE; and RICKETY CHILDREN find in them the calcareous elements required for the solidification of the bones.

DUSART'S SYRUP and WINE are the best TONIC for LYMPHATIC subjects, and all suffering from DEBILITY, POORNESS of BLOOD and the EXCESSES of YOUTH. DUSART'S SYRUP arrests DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, and is well adapted to MOTHERS while SUCKLING and during PREGNANCY.

CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE
OF
PEPSIC-PEPTONE
TONIC, DIGESTIVE, AND NUTRITIVE.

CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE nourishes and sustains the Sick and Convalescent, without fatiguing the stomach by th process of digestion; and is far superior to Bee Teas Jellies, and Meat Extracts which cannot nourish the body if the digestive organs are weakened.

This delicious Tonic Wine contains active PEPSINE and PEPTONE or "*perfectly digested meat*," ready for immediate assimilation with the blood.

The reconstituent properties of CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE are acknowledged in the London and Paris Hospitals; where it is largely used for all affections of the STOMACH, LIVER, and INTESTINES, and for INDIGESTION, DISTASTE FOR FOOD, ANÆMIA, CONSUMPTION, DIABETES, DYSENTERY, FEVERS; in extreme weaknes and exhaustion arising from TUMOURS, CANCEROUS AFFECTIONS, and all wasting diseases, wherever an extra amount of nourishment is required.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSIC-PEPTONE WINE cannot be too highly recommended as a TONIC STIMULANT and RESTORATIVE to the AGED, DELICATE FEMALES, Lymphatic and Subjects children, and to increase the quantity and richness of the milk while suckling.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE
275 PEARLS.
(Dialysed Pepsine.)

These Soluble Pearls contain in each, 4 grains of pure (sheep) Pepsine capable of digesting 150 times its weight of meat.

INDIGESTION, WIND ON THE STOMACH, FEELING OF HEAVINESS, SICKNESS, LOSS OF APPETITE AND HEADACHES ARE CURED with the first dose of CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS.

CHAPOTEAUT'S MORRHUOL.
The ACTIVE CURATIVE PRINCIPLES extracted from 25 times their weight of
COD-LIVER OIL.

The Paris Medica Tribune h atel published the discovery by Mr. Chapoteaut of Morrhuol, the curative and active principles isolated from the oily and indigestible part of Cod Liver Oil.

CHAPOTEAUT'S MORRHUOL is contained in small soluble capsules, each of which represents twenty-five times its weight, or more than a teaspoonful of Cod-Liver Oil.

From the experiments made in the hospitals, it has been proved that MORRHUOL is more efficacious than Cod-Liver Oil, and that BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, NIGHT-SWEATS, PAINS IN THE CHEST, AND CONSUMPTION, yield to its influence; after the first few doses the sleep becomes sound and the appetite returns, which at once indicates an amelioration.

PALE, WEAKLY CHILDREN with NO APPETITE, and those inclined to be RICKETY or afflicted with SCABS, RUNNING SORES ON THE NECK AND FROM THE NOSE AND EARS, and who are continually SLEEPLESS and RESTLESS, find in MORRHUOL the curative and calming properties which these affections require, and an increased appetite and healthy appearance soon prove the truly wonderful effects of this remedy.

P. CHAPOTEAUT, CHEMIST, PARIS.

PELLETIER'S QUININE CAPSULES
(Pelletier.)

These capsules contain 2 grains each of PURE PELLETIER'S QUININE in its unaltered state; they are soft and unlike other capsules are immediately soluble in the stomach, thus affording prompt relief in INTERMITTENT VERS, AGUE, MALARIA, AND FEVERS of a PUTRID or TYPHOID character NEURALGIA, HEADACHES, and RHEUMATISM.

Each capsule bears the name "Pelletier," which is the best guarantee of purity.

KANANGA OF JAPAN.
KANANGA WATER, the most delightfully refreshing toilet Water.

It strengthens and invigorates the skin, and imparts a delicate and elegant fragrance to the body.

KANANGA EXTRACT.—The most fashionable perfume for the handkerchief.

RIGAUD & CO., PERFUMERS, PARIS.

JULIENS
PURGATIVE FRUIT,
A refreshing vegetable laxative
BON-BON.

JULIEN'S FRUIT Purgative is exclusively a vegetable composition, and has the appearance and taste of a delicious Bon-Bon.

It is perfectly harmless, and is the best remedy for

CONSTIPATION,	LIVER COMPLAINTS,
SICK HEADACHES,	DISPEPSIA,
DYSENTERY,	OVERHEATED BLOOD,
GASTRALGIA,	ERUPTIONS.

Its refreshing and purifying qualities are invaluable to persons predisposed to headaches, biliousness, and apoplexy; while it prevents convulsions in children, and is very useful in all infant disorders.

JULIEN, 8, Rue Vivienne, Paris.

MIDY'S SANDAL CAPSULES.
MIDY'S CAPSULES containing 5 drops of pure distilled SANDAL Oil will stop any discharges in 48 hours whatever may have been their colour or abundance without any of the disagreeable after effects of Copaiba and Cubebs

MIDY PHARMACIEN, PARIS.

All the above may be obtained from
THOMPSON & TAYLOR, KEMP & Co. Ld., TREACHER & Co., Ld., COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld, and any Chemist in Bombay.

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Byculla ,,	Sowda	Shapura	Akola
Chinchpoogly	Nimborah	Mirgani (for Marble Rocks)	Boregaum
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Sion	Burhanpur	Budlapoor	Mohona
Coorla	Chandnee	Wangni	Koorun‡
Ghat-Cooper	Mandwa	Narsi	Budnaira*
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Tannah*	Bagmar	Kurjut*‡	Chandoor
Deewa	Khundwa*‡	Padesdari	Damergaum
Callian Junction*‡	Jawar	Khandalla	Poolgaum
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Khadawali	Singaji	Karli	Wurdah*‡
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Egatpoorah	Pagdhal	Poona*‡¶	Keim
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Siding	Dularia	Yeoal	Mohol
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Munmar	Sohagpore*¶	Decksal and Bheegwan	Doodneh
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Gaina	Bohanee	Khankeer	Nulwar
Pachora	Kureli (for Sangor)	Mulkapoor	Yedagherry
Myjee	Nursingpore	Biswa Bridge	Sydapore Road
Mussawud	Kurruk Bail	Nandoora	Kistna
Sisowlee		Jullum‡	Chickasgo
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Marine Line	Danoo Road	Umleesur	Barhavi
Churney Rd	Goolwood	Broach*	Nariad ibad
Grant Road	Wewjee	Chumargaum	Mehmooda.
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Wady Junc*	Nawandgi	Gelaguda	Hyderabad
Chitapore	Tandur*	Shankarpalli	Secunderabad
Mulkid Gate	Dharur	Lingampallie	
eram	Gangawaram	Musapetgate	

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Wadwan Junc. Do. City	Botad	Chital	Dhorajl
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Limbdi	Vjalvar	Kunkavay	Gungad
Chuda	Dhola Junc.	Khakharia	Sihore
Rampur	Jalia	Yavdi	Vartej
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* Refreshment Rooms.
‡ From 15 to 30 minutes for Refreshments.
¶ 30 minutes for Dinner
† Junction for
¶¶40 minutes for Dinner,

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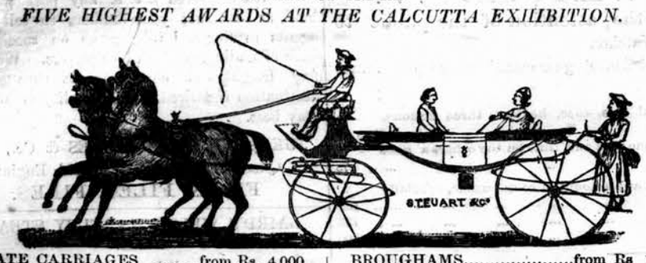

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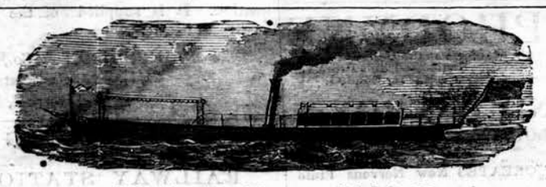

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